The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Daring Reconnoissance Made Across the Rappahannock.

Another Crossing Made in the Face of the Enemy.

Their Rifle-Pits Stormed and Carried.

Howe's Division Crossed Over on Pontoons.

Gen. Lee Wholly Unprepared for the Movement.

The Position and Intentions of the Enemy Ascertained.

About a Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The boldest reconnoissance of the war was begun yesterday afternoon by a portion of this army. For the third time in six months, the Rappahannock has been successfully crossed by our brave men, with slight loss.

The position and designs of the enemy not being sufficientiy apparent to the commanding General, a heavy reconnoissance in force was ordered to be made across the river yesterday, to determine where their chief force lay, or in what direction it was moving, if moving it was.

The indications for a day or two had been that the enemy were moving, but the smoky, dusty state of the atmosphere, and the absence of any offensive demonstrations against any portion of our lines, left the direction of their march in much doubt. On Thursday a number of camps heretofore in sight suddenly disappeared, and Thursday night the line of pickets along the river was doubled.

Yesterday morning the Engineer brigade was ordered to proceed to the river, with a pontoon train sufficient for two bridges. Howe's splendid fighting division of the Sixth corps was selected for the work of crossing, and the point for laying the bridges was just below the mouth of Deep Run, at the identical spot where we have crossed twice before.

Our infantry and artillery, as well as the engineers, began to debouch on the open plain opposite the crossing soon after noon, but, for some reason, active operations were not commenced until about five o'clock. During the afternoon the pickets of the enemy lounged on the opposite bank, apparently filled with astonishment at the preparations of this "demoralized and weakened" army, which were going on right under their noses. Save this picket of the enemy, no other force was visible, and the impression was strong that the enemy had left.

About five o'clock the engineers drove their teams down to the river bank, and commenced unloading. The rebels at once betook themselves to the rifle-pits, and commenced firing. Their rifle-pit here is a very strong one, and our men were within very close range. Quite a number of the engineers were soon wounded, and it was evident that the old and successful method of pushing men across in boats would have to be adopted.

Gen. Howe at once ordered the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, Col. Morrison, of the Vermont brigade, to man the boats, push over and storm the rifle pits.

Six of the batteries of the Sixth corps, viz.: Williston's, Butler's, Haines', McCartney's, Cowan's and McCarthy's, were placed in position on the plain, and for nearly two hours shelled the rifle pits and the flanks of our position very vigorously. Their practice was excellent, the rifle pits being almost demolished, yet the casualties among the enemy by shells were few. The rebels stuck to their position until the gallant Jerseymen set foot on the south side of the river, at about 6½ o'clock, when, notwithstanding the shower of canister sent after them, they fled before the rapid charge of our men. Indeed, they could not well leave before, for our guns completely swept the plain, and the rifle pit was by far the safest place for them. The Twenty-sixth New Jersey was soon followed by the Vermont regiments, and that whole brigade crossed in the boats. Skirmishers were immediately deployed, and we at once advanced in the direction of the Bowling Green road, covering Deep Run on our right, and a point below Mansfield on our left. Some sixty or seventy prisoners were soon brought in, being the main part of the force which had occupied the rifle pit. They belonged chiefly to the Second Florida regiment. By dark our skirmishers had advanced nearly to the edge of the timber beyond the Bowling Green Road, without having met the enemy in force. Pickets, skirmishers and scouts were plenty, however, and in the direction of Fredericksburgh the rifle-pits seemed to be full of men. The enemy used no artillery against us, and none was seen. A few wagons hastily moved down the Telegraph Road, and a few tents seen south of Fredericksburgh. At eight o'clock last night, when I left the spot, these were all the indications that had been discovered.

The prisoners give but little information relative to the enemy. Enough was learned, however, to convince us that a large portion of the enemy's force is still in the neighborhood of Salem Church and Chancellors ville, apparently on the watch for our movements, rather than on any offensive demonstration of their own.

The charge of the New-Jersey regiment (Twenty-sixth) is deserving of especial praise. Almost any other regiment would have done the same, doubtless, but they are nine months' men and their time is out in three days. They thus go home crowned with the glory of this additional achievement and thus add to the lustre of the arms of that State already won on many a battle-field.

The conduct of all our men was most admirable. The Fifteenth and Fiftieth New-York, and the Regular battalion behaved manfully, and withstood a murderous fire at close range. Our casualties are five or six killed, and thirty-five to forty wounded. Among the former we have to lament Capt. Charles E. Cross, of the Regular Engineers, shot through the brain, while at the river bank, in charge of the bridge details. He was a gallant and accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply regretted. He had rendered valuable services at every former crossing, and was promptly at his post again when he was struck by the fatal bullet. I append nearly a total list of the casualties.

SATURDAY, MORNING, June 6, 11 o'clock.

Another squad of prisoners to the number of thirty, captured during the night, were brought in this morning. They report a small force of two or three regiments immediately in our front, but give little further clue to what is going on within their own lines.

Our force is gradually feeling its way out, aided by a couple of batteries of artillery, and there has been more or less skirmishing and considerable shelling on the extreme front, ever since sunrise.

The bridges were completed about nine o'clock last evening, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over and took position for the night. Certain dispositions are being made at this hour which will demonstrate something positive before night. Within the last few minutes the musketry firing has been quite frequent, and our forces have evidently flushed the enemy in considerable force.

The boldness of this move attracts considerable comment. It was entirely unexpected, even to corps commanders, until the order was given to have the troops proceed to the river. It is a new feature in reconnoissances to cross a river like the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy on pontoon bridges.

Whatever may have been Gen. Lee's intentions, this little episode cannot fail to attract his attention, and seriously interfere with his darling design to transfer the horrors of war to Northern soil. This "demoralized and weakened" army is a party to that arrangement.

P. S.—I have just learned further and more definite particulars concerning the enemy's movements. Our crossing the river surprised them very much, prisoners stating that they had no idea we would make the attempt in daylight, and they had even postponed the reinforcement of their pickets until night, confident that we would not attempt to cross until after dark.

The operations caused a great commotion among the enemy, and Longstreet's corps was massed in Fredericksburgh last night, fully expecting the place to be attacked by daylight. This morning they moved off to the right in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing.

It is fully ascertained now that the rebel force is nearly all yet in this vincinity, and that Gen. Lee has not yet really begun any independent offensive movement of his own, although his intention to do so is pretty evident. It is quite probable, also, that whatever movements Gen. Lee has made during the past week have been based upon suppositions of our movements as much as upon anything else.

I find the casualties will not exceed thirty.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles E. Cross, Battalion Regular Engineers.
C. C. Keogh, Co. A, Regular Engineers.
Joseph Ainsworth, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey.
Corp. John Trainor, Co. C, 15th N. Y. engineers.
—— Burgess, teamster, Co. F, 50th New-York Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Newcomb, 50th New-York Engineers—head, not seriously.
—— Manning, Co. D, 50th New-York—knee.
James Armstrong, Co. I, 50th New-York—foot.
Wallace Fuller, Co. C, 50th New-York—arm.
George L. Henry, Co. C, 50th New-York—chest.
James Boyce, Co. C, 50th New-York—leg.
A. B. Hyde, Co. C, 50th N. Y.—both legs, severely.
Lieut. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York—neck.
Thomas Mackee, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
Oliver Osborn, Co. F, 50th New-York—wrist.
Michael Conley, Co. F, 50th New-York—slightly.
Joseph Beavers, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
H. S. Riley, Co. D, 15th New-York—abdomen.
Patrick Hennesey, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
—— Harmon, Co. G, 15th New-York.
Corp. Samuel Church, Co. K, 15th New-York—shoulder.
Philip Brady, Co. H, 15th New-York—head.
Henry Sitter, Co. A, Regular Engineers—badly wounded.
Sergt. Lovejoy, Co. C, Regular Engineers—slightly wounded.
John Carr, Co. B, Regular Engineers—hip, badly.
P. D. Lark, Co. A, Regular Engineers—leg, slightly.
C. L. Handy, Co. A, Regular Engineers—hip, severely.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

For some time past the indications have produced the impression on the minds of some that Hooker's army was in motion—probably on the retrograde toward Washington. It is true that their camps immediately on the river front are unusually few and far between; but this may signify nothing more than that the army has been withdrawn further back from the river for the purpose of contracting the lines, in anticipation of an aggressive movement by Gen. Lee, or for the purpose of reorganization and discipline. Excepting, perhaps, our Commander-in-Chief, who seems always to penetrate the enemy's designs as if by instinct, or as if he had been previously furnished by his adversary with a statement, opinions amount to but little more than conjecture. Hooker's pickets extend down the Rappahannock as far as Cherry's Point, about eighteen miles distant from Fredericksburgh, their reserve force being at Taylor's Mills. He has thrown up additional earthworks and fortifications opposite this city, and I learn that additions have also been made to the various fords above, which seems to indicate the fear of an attempt of Gen. Lee to cross while the Federal army is weakened by the discharge of thousands of men, whose term of service has expired. On Tuesday night, there being considerable commotion in town, the enemy construed it into preparations to cross, and commenced moving their artillery to the front, when the cessation of the noise satisfied them that they were in error.

Of our own army I am only at liberty to say that they are in splendid condition, and ready for any emergency of an offensive or defensive character. Their prestige is that they have never been whipped, and it is the purpose of each man to contribute his best exertions to maintain it. Of those rendered *hors du combat* in the battles, five or six hundred have already returned to their posts fit for duty. The friends and sympathizers of the soldier will be glad to learn that the army is not only better clothed than for several months past, but much better fed, though there is yet room for improvement in the latter particular.

Up to this time considerably over two thousand small arms of United States pattern, and eight thousand pounds of lead have been collected on the battlefields of Sunday and Monday immediately at Fredericksburgh. Upwards of nine hundred small arms were picked up on the plateau in front of the stone wall, known among the soldiers as the "slaughter pen."

The officers and privates captured in the storming of Marye's Hill, May 3d, have been duly exchanged and returned to their respective commands. The officers were confined in the Old Capitol at Washington; the men at Fort Delaware. Without exception, all say they were kindly treated, and far better than they had reason to expect. They received many tokens of the sympathy of ladies and others, who were frequently arrested for the slightest sign indicating it. Except the occasional insolence of the Hessians who guarded them, and the brackish water of the river given them to drink, the men in the fort fared much better than the reputation of that bastile induced them to expect.

Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not true, as stated, that whilst in Washington last week, I denied to the President that my late speeches in New-York had been correctly reported. On the contrary, I repeated to him the substance of them, as delivered here. Nor is it true that at Baltimore I was insulted by opprobrious language by New-York soldiers, or by any other soldiers, so far as I know and believe.

New-York soldiers are *gentlemen*—not *blackguards*. I make this statement in justice to the reporters of this City, who daguerreotyped the speeches referred to with wonderful accuracy—and to the soldiers of New-York, who have always treated me with respectful courtesy.

FERNANDO WOOD.

JUNE 7, 1863.

New Military District.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 7.

Indiana and Michigan have been formed in a military district. Gen. O. B. Wilcox in command.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Wednesday Last.

The Contents of Captured Dispatches from Pemberton.

The Forage in the City All Gone.

THE REBELS ON QUARTER RATIONS.

THEIR AMMUNITION NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

Ten Days Given as the Limit of their Endurance.

Gen. Logan's Siege Guns Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works.

JOE. JOHNSTON STILL AT JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The Government to-night received official advices from Vicksburgh to the 3d inst. The telegram, while stating that the siege continues, makes no mention of events of startling importance.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7.

A steamer from the Yazoo, Wednesday, has arrived.

The rebels burned the upper works of the gunboat *Cincinnati*.

The fire in Vicksburgh Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington-square was destroyed.

The planting of siege guns was progressing. It was the intention to open on the enemy with them along the whole line on Wednesday.

Our lines have been drawn in, so that in many places the armies are in speaking distance.

THE LATEST CINCINNATTI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 7.

Adams Express Company have advices from their Superintendent at Memphis to the 3d.

The dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, captured on Thursday, read:

"Our forage is all gone.

The men are on quarter rations.

The ammunition is nearly exhausted.

We can hold out ten days."

On Friday Gen. Grant ordered every gun in position to throw shells into Vicksburgh. In one hour thirty-six hundred were safely lodged in the city, but with what effect is not known.

CINCINNATTI, Saturday, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburgh to June 2, contain no particular news. Gen. Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 1, VIA CAIRO, Friday, June 5.

There is no important change to report of matters in the rear of Vicksburgh. Grant is well up to the enemy's works. Logan has planted a battery of heavy siege-guns within 100 yards of the rebel forts, and constructed a covered pathway from behind a high hill, through which his gunners can pass to and fro with little danger.

McClernand and Sherman still hold all the ground they have occupied.

On Saturday night, rebel emissaries from Johnston to Pemberton were arrested while endeavoring to pass through the lines on our left. Upon their persons were found 200,000 percussion caps and a cypher message, conveying important information to the rebel garrison.

Last Thursday G. S. Douglass, son of J. M. Douglass, of Mason County, who several years since migrated to Texas, and there joined the Confederate army, came out of Vicksburgh with dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston, and instead of going to Jackson, as directed, took a bee-line for Grant's headquarters, and communicated to him their precious contents. Grant sent Douglass up the river yesterday, on the steamer *Sultana*.

The news from Helena is interesting. Gen. Price is reported to have removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment to occupy the Capital.

Marmaduke is at Jacksonport, Ark.

The country between White River and Saint Francis River is patrolled by a guerrilla band, numbering six or seven hundred, under Col. Dobbins, of the Confederate army. This band is extremely enterprising and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

Helena is thoroughly fortified and beyond danger of capture.

There is reason to believe that all the troops which lately infested Northern Mississippi have joined J Jackson.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

A Change in the Plan of Operations—Why Gen. Grant Assaulted the Works—Mining and Countermining—Caring for the Wounded—General Aspect of Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

A siege is not as full of interest as a march or an assault, and hence at present matters around Vicksburgh are dull, particularly when compared with the events which accompanied our march to this point, and which occurred within the first three days after our arrival. In general things seem to have settled down into the quietness which distinguished them while our army lay in front of Vicksburgh; now, as then, we are waiting and digging, with the difference, however, that the digging now promises to yield something more than failures. Then, we were digging *around* the rebel works; now we are digging *into* them; for canals we have substituted parallels and trenches; instead of opening bayous, we are engaged in opening mines and covered roadways: in short, King Shovel is again reinstated, but this time with a fair promise of a successful administration.

People may be disposed to find fault because Gen. Grant repeated his assault against the works of Vicksburgh, instead of at once proceeding upon the safer plan of laying siege to the place in form. I have but little doubt that Gen. Grant knew very well before making even the first assault that the place was impregnable to everything save regular approaches; but yet public opinion, in a measure, compelled him to make the attack in the precise manner that he did. Had he placed his army before these works and commenced a formal investment, a week would not have elapsed before half the people and two-thirds of the Press of the North would have been growling at his unwarrantable delay, and have been well assured that the rebel force before him was half-starved and feeble in number, that the works were of no strength, the guns all wooden, and a thousand other things of the kind usual under similar circumstances. Gen. Grant probably foresaw this, and determined to put a quietus upon it at the very beginning. He knew that the same people and the same journals that have been stating that Vicksburgh was of no strength in front, that its garrison was demoralized and its monster guns a sham, and who had persistently urged his removal because he did not at once land his forces in front of the town and secure the place, would renew their clamor the very instant they found he had determined upon a formal investment of Vicksburgh—Vicksburgh was weak in front, and, of course, it would be of no account in the rear—Grant is timid, not equal to the position—away with him!

Grant took the only possible course left him to forestall this senseless clamor. He moved at once upon the enemy's works and was repulsed; but as, from some misunderstanding, only a portion of his force had participated in the attack, he knew the country would not be satisfied, and so he tried it again. This time a column twelve miles in length, and numbering thousands by the score, was precipitated against the Gibraltar-defences in front of them. As was expected, it met with a bloody and overwhelming repulse, and—the country after hearing this and learning that in the experiment we lost from three to five thousand men, without in a single instance having made the slightest impression upon the rebel works, will be likely to allow the Commander-in-Chief to reduce Vicksburgh in his own way. Our heavy loss after two unsuccessful attempts to carry the rebel works by storm, will convince people that, if Vicksburgh is very weak in front, it does not have that defect in the rear; and, furthermore, that the rebel garrison is neither weak, demoralized nor starved, and that its guns, instead of being "Quakers," are veritable Parrots and Columbiads, at once commanding in position and numerous as to quantity, and which at any moment are able to fill the air with a tempest of death into which no storming party can enter and live. From this time onward the people will be willing to wait with greater than usual patience the slow process of reducing this place.

The wounded, or many of them, and the killed of last Thursday, were not brought off the field till the afternoon of the succeeding Monday. It is scarcely necessary to add that when our parties went over the field, the proportion of living to dead was terribly small. In this hot climate, few men will lie under a scorching sun, without food, water and medical attendance, and survive a wound three days. For this reason, very few of those found were alive, and of those brought off alive, but few, if any, will recover. Why they were not brought away sooner, I cannot tell. After the first assault, the rebels not only allowed our men to come upon the ground and carry off the wounded, but they assisted us by rendering in person many attentions to those who fell close to their works. After the second assault, however, they refused to allow any one to come upon the field. Surgeons, who approached with white flags in their hand, were fired upon, until, finally, the attempt had to be abandoned. The rebels cannot be blamed for this, nor for firing upon the Surgeons who approached with white flags, for this reason—that during these times our lines did not cease their belligerent operations, but kept up constantly a fire from the batteries and sharpshooters.

Finally it was determined to ask for the privilege of caring for our men, which, under the rapid operation of red tape, was agreed upon for a space of four and a half hours, commencing at four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, and our men and the rebels came together and mingled freely with each other during the time, and chatted as jovially and socially with each other as if they were companions in arms, instead of deadly enemies, and they showed a formidable average as to numbers, and seemed to be, in respect to starvation and demoralization, quite as little affected as our own troops.

The rebels are indefatigable in their efforts to strengthen their works. Every morning reveals the erection of a new work, the repairing of an old one, or the planting of batteries in new positions. Yesterday morning they astonished our forces on the right by opening upon them with two new guns—one a smooth sixty-four and the other a rifled thirty-two-pounder. In fact, from all appearances, they are as busy digging within as we are without; the morning roar of a new gun from our side is usually answered with defiance by some night-grown battery on theirs; and, in short, when we move, they counter-move—we mine, and they countermine; and if we succeed in blowing up or carrying their first line of works, we shall probably find another immediately in its rear.

The only thing which threatens to interfere with the capture of the place is a movement upon our rear. That forces are being concentrated with a view to such an operation, is a well-known fact, but to how great an extent is not yet fully understood. The Fourth Iowa cavalry, on Monday, met the advance of a rebel column, at a point only some ten miles distant, on this side of Big Black River. Yesterday a force was detached from our army, to meet this advancing column, and either drive it across the river or give it battle, as the rebels may elect.

Vicksburgh must be an unpleasantly warm place at present. Eight mortar boats, protected effectually by the high banks of the river, are hurling tons of their massive projectiles into the very heart of the the city, while all around the rear from the Mississippi above to the Mississippi below, our batteries are searching every inch of the devoted place with shell, schrapnell and cannister. A dense smoke lies like a pall over the city, in which can be seen every instant the fierce flash of bursting shells, and heard the whistling rush of deadly projectiles. With such sights, sounds and surroundings, Vicksburgh is at present as undesirable a residence as can be selected. Deserters assure us that the stinch arising from animals killed by our shells is horrible in the extreme; that the whole army is on miserable half rations, and only induced to continue the defence with the hope of relief from beyond. It is impossible to say how long this hope will sustain them; but it is fair to presume that within the next fortnight they will be forced to succumb to starvation, unless relieved.

The country along which our army is stationed is not unpleasant, considering the great heat of the weather. It is well shaded, with a fair supply of water, almost constant breezes, which, in connection with the fact that supplies, by way of Yazoo River, are now abundant, makes the operation of investing Vicksburgh not as disagreeable as it might be. The army is in good health and, in spite of the late repulses, in good spirits and fully confident of the ultimate capture of the beleagured city. Along the whole line our advance is pushed up to within one hundred yards of the rebel works, between whose defences and our own men there is a constant exchange of leaden compliments. Their sharpshooters are splendid marksmen, and generally so are ours—a head or hat shown on either side, for a single instant, is sure of being perforated by a dozen bullets.

Col. Mantur, on the extreme right, reaches the Mississippi River, and is in close proximity to the water batteries, by which fire was always opened on our fleet as they ran the blockade. Measures are being taken by which some fine morning these batteries will enjoy a flight skywards.

The casualties among our men are few—not more than one or two men to the regiment being killed or wounded daily. The digging is mainly done by our troops, yet they derive no inconsiderable assistance from the useful contraband.

GALWAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated May 28, furnishes the following interesting items:

JOE JOHNSTON HEARD FROM.

The news from the front this morning is that Joe Johnston is in our rear, having crossed Big Black and directing his course for Haines' Bluff, where he expects to be reinforced, intending to flank us. All this I give for what it is worth, so far as the rebel General's purpose is concerned, but that he is raising reinforcements and intends to attack us I have no doubt. The plan would be to attack us in the rear, and either assist the forces in Vicksburgh to get out, or sandwich us so as to make a hearty meal of the army. Whether this can be done or not remains to be seen, but I have not the most remote idea that it can.

MOVING ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

To carry the enemy's works by assault would be glorious, but would not be justified by the result. The attempts already made cost us too much blood, and there is no urgency for their repetition. Vicksburgh is as certain to fall as the sun is to rise to-morrow. The only difficulty between us and the possession of Vicksburgh is a continuous stockade, in some places fifteen feet high, constructed with great care and skill. It is said that beyond this the rebels have another line of defences, but this is improbable, all things considered. However, nothing is really known, nor can there be until we possess the place and see for ourselves. We are surely and steadily "moving on the enemy's works," by "the regular sap," a process involving considerable labor, but certain to result in success. In plain language, our lads are digging tunnels under the rebel stockade, which will be blown up with gunpowder, and those who have trusted in it for protection must either surrender or fight.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Monday evening a flag of truce was sent, as I told you in my letter of the 26th, to procure permission to bury our dead and bring away our wounded. The rebels of course took all the advantage they could of the cessation of hostilities to gain information as to our numbers and position. Many prisoners fell into our hands, and we learned from them that an attempt would be made that night at twelve o'clock, to cut through our lines and escape. Orders were given and everything placed on a war footing, but so quietly that no doubt the rebels would have been surprised to meet with the warm welcome in store for them. Up to the hour indicated a constant signaling was kept up along the entire rebel front, and heavy pickets were thrown out, but the vigilance of our sharpshooters and the unceasing attention of our artillerists checked the movement, and held the lines as tightly bound as they have been from the first. Since that futile attempt, our army sleeps on its arms.

SAD PLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Deserters from all parts of their lines say that the rebel garrison is only from 20,000 to 25,000 strong; that their reserve is only one brigade and a half; that the men are not, cannot be relieved, and that only quarter rations are served, consisting of corn bread and boiled fresh beef, carried to the trenches at night. They have from thirty-five to forty forts, and their lines are between six and seven miles in extent. The citizens live in caves to escape the terrible destruction of our shell, and horror and dismay reign supreme. The majority of the Confederates are said to be willing to surrender the city, but the commanders are determined to hold it to the last, expecting aid from without.

It may require thirty days yet to starve out the rebel garrison at Vicksburgh, but I think it cannot last longer than that time. It will make little difference, I think, for all the indications are decidedly in our favor. The army is comfortably encamped, supplies are plenty and water good, while the weather will not militate against us for five or six weeks at least.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Mobile Register of May 29.

"Grant having made seven assaults upon Gen. Pemberton, and been bloodily repulsed in each, has gone to digging. This means regular siege operations, and an attempt to starve the garrison. He can't whip - can he starve out Vicksburah? Not in a hurry certainly. It is well provisioned. Grant's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in the proposed siege, in shortening his base and enabling him easily to obtain supplies. The interest of the situation causes all eyes to be turned thither. *The great battle, perhaps the decisive battle of the war will be fought within cannon shot of Vicksburgh.*

There is a death-like quiet on Rosecrans' lines. It is presumed Grant has been reinforced from the Tennessee army. The Yankees will need great numbers for the work before them, and will send them. *We shall want the same, and they are gone or going. Gen. Johnston is quietly raising an army in Grant's rear.* In a short time 100,000 Confederates will be ready to dispute the sovereignty of the Lower Mississippi, and if victorious, reestablish the freedom of Louistana. The fall of the empire hangs upon the struggle in Mississippi."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Departure of the Ninth Army Corps for Vicksburgh.

ADVANCE OF GUERRILLAS

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Friday, June 5, 1863.

As the late embargo on mail matter has been to-day removed, I embrace the few moments previous to the train leaving, to post your readers up on the critical situation of affairs here.

For the last forty-eight hours there has been one incessant line of cavalry and artillery passing through town on the way to Vicksburgh, by the way of Louisville. It is said that the whole army has been ordered in that direction. The consequence is, the most intense excitement prevails on all sides, and the Union citizens, who have increased here daily since the advent of the Ninth army corps, are being taunted by the secesh element, who now anticipate the early arrival of their friends. Already do rumors come thick and fast of the approach of Morgan, Cluke, and the rest of the banditti, in this direction. I have just heard of the tearing up of the railroad track between Louisville and Bowling Green, so that there is little doubt of their intention to pay us a flying visit. Kentucky presents great inducements to the rebels; her rich fields and burdened warehouses are too tempting a bait to let pass without a nibble. The wonder here is, as to how they could have learned of the movement so soon. In fact, before we had fairly digested the news of the "advance to the rear," we hear of rebel depredations in our front. But doubtless there is much exaggeration in all these rumors.

The bugle continues to sound, and as I write one of the finest batteries I ever beheld is passing. It is the Second Regulars, and consists of 20-pounder Parrotts; they will do mischief somewhere. The citizens of Lexington are much pleased that among the defences to be left here is the Nineteenth Ohio battery, Capt. Shields—an excellently appointed, and well-manned battery, with a popular commander at its head.

Gen. Burnside is here, and had intended to make Hickman Bridge his headquarters, but I think on account of the recent movements he will remain for the present. Gen. Hartsuff is in command of the post, having just superseded Gen. Wilcox. The town is full of officers, and all alike are in a quandary as to which way they are to move next.

These are stirring times for the people here. Large numbers of East Tennessee refugees are constantly pouring in.

As one regiment goes out another comes in. A splendid *new* regiment of Michiganders has just arrived, and are welcome. This State must be defended. Its people are, as a general thing, true as steel to the Union, and would expend their last dollar to put down this infernal rebellion. They have been more impressed with the honesty of purpose of this war, by their contact with Northern and Eastern men, than by all they could read in newspapers for years.

T. B. G.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New Steamship America.

Another Movement in Favor of English Intervention.

A Large Open-Air Meeting at Sheffield

Speech of Mr. Roebuck in Favor o Southern Recognition.

A Decline in the Rebel Loan Caused by the News of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Continued Spread of the Polish Revolution.

Speech of the King of Italy at the Opening of the Italian Chambers.

The German Lloyds new steamship *America* from Southampton on the 27th of May, arrived here yesterday with three days' later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived at Roche's Point May 25, at 6 A. M.

The *Hammonia* sailed from Southampton on Monday evening, May 25, in the place of the *Saxonia*, disabled, her shaft having been broken.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Meeting in Sheffield to Consider the Question of Intervention—Speech of Mr. Roebuck.

On the 26th ult. an open-air meeting was held in Sheffield to hear an address from Mr. Roebuck, M. P., and pass resolutions upon the question of intervention in American affairs. [Many thousands of persons were present. The Mayor presided.

Mr. Roebuck, in the course of a long and characteristic speech, said: The question which we have come here to discuss, so far as I am concerned, is an entirely English question. What I have to consider is what is for the interest of England. What is for her interest I believe to be for the interest of the world. We hold such a position that every step taken by England as a country reverberates throughout the whole world, and influences the happiness of every man. [Hear, hear, and a loud voice "No," followed by cries of "Turn him out," and confusion.] Many years ago England planted great colonies in America. They raised themselves up to a great height. They became three millions of people; and they then determined to separate from England. They declared that they had a right to separate when they thought fit to do so. They supported that judgment of theirs by arms. They fought England—they beat England—they declared themselves independent. The consequence of it is that *they established this great principle among mankind, that when a people are determined to throw off a yoke, whatever that yoke may be, they have the right to do so.* [Cheers, and "No, no."] England resisted these people. Then came France to aid them. France entered into an alliance with our revolted colonies. Thereupon we declared war against France. We were again beaten. We yielded the independence of America, and we made a peace with France. *Then again we established another great principle, that when a people are fighting for their liberty, it is in the power of any other State—any neutral Power—to ally themselves with the so-called fighting body.* They have a right to do so, and if they have the power to maintain themselves, they are justified in doing so. Now, after above 80 years of alliance, the United States of America have separated in two. A large body of these States, calling themselves the Confederate States, declared that they would no longer be allied to these United States, but would make themselves independent. [Hear, hear.] *They are exactly in the position of the American colonies with regard to England in the year 1777.* [No, no.] They separated. They had a future before them such as no people ever had before. They had a wonderfully fertile country, intersected with great rivers. They began a free people. They continued a free people. They had English law, the English literature; and they were placed in a position such as was never occupied before. Their career for eighty years was one of unparalleled prosperity. But between them there has grown up a feeling of antagonism. The South were determined to separate; and men in England mourned that separation, and no one more than myself, *because I believed that if they did separate a great check would be given to the advancement of mankind.* The North was separated from the South, and the North began to act. And here begins the lesson I want to read to you. I say I mourned at that separation. But the North themselves, from the very commencement, so determined on empire—[hear, hear, and no, no]—that they forgot charity, they forgot Christianity; *they made themselves a spectacle to the world of cruelty, corruption, and horror.* [Cheers.] The South stood up, *like the real descendants, as they are, of Englishmen.* [Hear, hear.] They said, "We will vindicate to ourselves the right to govern ourselves; we will fight to the death for our independence." And they have fought to the death. [Cheers. A voice—"Slavery."] *They have conquered the North.* [Hear, hear, and cheers, and cries of "No, no."] And now I ask myself if the time has come when surrounding nations shall do what we ought to do now—acknowledge the South as an independent nation. [Cheers, and cries of "Never," and "Slavery."] I am about to come to the question of Slavery. The Northern States of America hate Slavery; but there is one thing they hate still more, *and that is the slave.* They have declared in their public documents their determination not merely to conquer the South but to root out the slave. President Lincoln has very peculiar notions about Slavery. He issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves free in those seceded States, and he maintained Slavery wherever his power extended. I say, can England, by allowing this horrible war to go on, can she, as she has done—being thoroughly neutral between the two—can she, if she can prevent it, in her own conscience, allow these horrible atrocities to continue? Oh, I am met with the cry—I have heard it here—"Slavery." But what is Slavery in the South as compared with the black man's condition in the North? No man looks upon Slavery with greater horror than I do, and if I could benefit the slaves, if I could do anything for their condition by at once making them a free people, I should be prepared, as far as my humble power goes, to confer liberty upon them. [Hear. hear.] But we did that among a smaller body of black people in the West Indies. We paid for them, and, as England has always behaved in such cases, we dealt liberally, not only by the slave, but by the slaveholder. [Hear, hear.] Can you do that in America? You cannot. The millions of slaves in America would swallow up all the money in the North and in the South to buy their freedom. But the connexion between the slaveholder and the slave is one not so painful as many imagine. They are kindly treated. I know they are not treated as I should like to be treated, because I am a free man. I have been brought up in freedom. I have fought for my own livelihood—they have not. They like their condition, then, to this extent, that when they become old they are not called upon to maintain themselves, *and the slaveholder treats them—unfortunately I must use the phrase—as I should treat my horse.* [Oh, oh, and hear, hear.] I never overwork him if I am a wise man. I lament that any human being should be in that condition, but they are in that condition, and, as statesmen, what are we to do? I fear that for many years to come Slavery must exist. You cannot get rid of it on a sudden. Time, patience and the education of the black man, all must go hand in hand, and it will be the result of time, of education, of patience, which will drag them out of the condition in which they now are. [Hear, hear.] Now, I hate Slavery as much as any man. Were any man to attempt to make me a slave I would fight him. [Loud cheers.] Well, then, have things come to the condition that England is called upon to act? She has been throughout entirely neutral, and what has been the result? Language has been used to her, not merely by the people, but by the Government of America, insulting beyond description; and at last they have come to say, whendescribing themselves, "We are reduced to that condition that even England can bully us." I want to know how they have been brought into that condition? By themselves. [Hear.] I am very much in-

clined to believe that, though the poor working-man in Lancashire has suffered dreadfully from the cotton famine, the masters in Manchester have not suffered to the same extent. [Hear, hear.] I can very easily understand that when a man is happy, when he is making money easily, and enjoying all the fruits of the earth in consequence of this war—I say I can understand his objection to anything being done to put an end to it. But while I feel for the workingmen of Lancashire, I feel for the sufferings of the people of America, and I want to put an end to this war. I say to England, "If you now step in and declare boldly what you think to be requisite, namely, that *the Southern States should be at once acknowledged as an independent nation*"—[Cheering, and cries of "No, no," and a voice with great emphasis, "Never." A working man, who was standing near the steps, became rather too demonstrative, and was ignominiously expelled by the police.] Mr. Roebuck continued: I am told that if we acknowledge the South, we shall go to war with the North. *I say I do not believe it. There is no body of men who so much desire England's interference in that war as the Northern States themselves.* [Hear, hear.] I may state one remarkable thing. We looked upon a war with America with horror, because it would bring about a cotton famine. Well, we have no war with America, but we have a cotton famine. The most curious thing is this. *If we had war with America we should at once put an end to the cotton famine.* Now, that is a very peculiar circumstance. The South would then be an independent people; *we should break the blockade at once*—[hear, hear]—*and we should have cotton in Manchester.* [A stentorian voice: "We can't."] But we should. [Cheers. Mr. S. Jackson: "We should have a civil war in England," and interruption.] By our present proceedings not only have we alienated the North, but we shall alienate the South. *France will step in as she did in 1778. She will conciliate the Southern States of America, and we shall lose friends on both sides.* ["How do you know this? We shall do right and they will do wrong."] What is the reason why we should not do it? First, they say, England ought not to help Slavery. I say so too; but we should not help Slavery by acknowledging the South. [Hear, hear, and no, no.] We should not be benefiting Slavery by acknowledging the South; but we should really benefit the slave. By doing anything to assist the North, we may do away with Slavery, but at the same time we should do away with the slave. Sympathy is not a part of neutrality. *I have no sympathy with the North.* I think my sympathies ought to go, as they do go, with the South. They are a gallant people, fighting for their independence, *and they have obtained it.* The chance of success on the part of the North is as a million to one. They never hope to conquer the South; but I will tell you what they hope for. There are a body of men in New-York who thrive wonderfully upon the war. They have contracts, they have "greenbacks," they have every means of putting their hands into the public purse; they are gorged with wealth, and as long as this goes on they will wish the war to continue. But if you go into the agricultural districts of North America, you will find things very different there. [Hear, hear.] There you would see sorrow for the war. There you would find husbands dragged to the war; you would find brothers gone there, killed, wounded, maimed and made miserable for life. They know what the horror of the war is; they have none of the advantages of the contractor in New-York; they therefore wish to put an end to the war. And there is another class of men in North America which so hates England that anything that should continue to give her pain they would delight in; and this arises from England's bad conduct. I am speaking of the banished Irish in America. [Hear, hear.] The ill-conduct of England has driven thousands, nay millions, from Ireland. They went from Ireland with their hearts burning against England, and they have given that feeling to their descendants; and the greater part of the abuse that has been showered upon England has come from banished Irishmen. I don't wonder at a great part of the abuse that has been showered upon England, but still, all that notwithstanding—notwithstanding that the ill-advised peace party here are all in favor of continuing the war—I say "No; and, if England can move in such a way as to put an end to it, let her do so at once." All I wish you to say is what you think. You must leave the management of the whole matter to Parliament. I don't want you to tell them what they are to do. They are in a condition to know much better than we what steps should be taken. I merely wish to tell them our opinion and leave them to deal with the matter for themselves. I cannot reason out this question as I should desire in the limited area I have to address, but still distinctly I tell you I believe the time is come for an acknowledgment of the independence of the South. That thing and, by so doing, will be carrying out the great cause on she has to advance, and protect mankind; for if she do so she will benefit not only herself but the world at large. Therefore, I should advise you to say that in your opinion the Confederate States of America should at once be acknowledged to be an independent nation. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. P. Hewlett moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgement by them of the independence of the Confederate States of North America."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Michael Beal,

Rev. J. Guttridge (Wesleyan Free Church) moved the following amendment: "That this meeting records its high admiration of the honorable neutrality hitherto maintained by the Government in relation to the dreadful civil war now raging on the American continent, and earnestly hopes that the same policy of non-intervention will be pursued in future."

Mr. W. J. Clegg seconded the amendment; but the resolution was carried.

The Defeat of Gen. Hooker and Its Consequences.

From the London Timer.

* * * Thus ends the fifth invasion of Virginia. Must these enterprises be doubled till they reach the number of the plagues of Egypt before they soften the heart of the people, and induce them to have compassion not only on their adversaries, but on themselves? There is unfortunately no ground upon which we can rely to resolve the question. If we look to the Government of the United States, we find it raised so far above all considerations of ordinary prudence, so unwilling to admit the plainest and most obvious facts, and at the same time armed by the treachery of the late Congress with powers so exorbitant, that we cannot bring ourselves to hope for any good from such a quarter. Even at the present moment the Government is endeavoring to persuade the deluded people that everything is going on well in Virginia, and that Gen. Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock is entirely owing to heavy rains, which have swollen the river in his rear, and threatened, what they do not seem to have accomplished, to carry away the bridges. It is also stated as a matter of consolation that only three-eighths of Gen. Hooker's army were engaged, as if any greater reflection could be made against the ability of a General than the statement that he was attacked, routed and driven from position to position till he had to take refuge in something very like flight, without being able to bring one-half of his forces into action. A good General may often by the skill of his dispositions make a small army equal to a large one. Gen. Hooker's feat has been, on the showing of his friends, of an opposite character, *for he has succeeded, if this statement be correct, in so maneuvring a large army as to make it for all practical purposes no better than a small one.* We can see no reason to anticipate that this lesson will have more effect upon the Government of Mr. Lincoln than has been produced by so many others equally disastrous, if not quite equally disgraceful, and we are strengthened in this impression when we reflect on the enormous power it wields and the dangers with which it would be beset if that power were brought to an end. Peace once concluded with the South, the issue would remain to be tried whether the Government of the United States had permanently become what it undoubtedly is now,—a crushing military despotism, or whether there was any power in the land which could exact a tardy vengeance for the violation of all law and the overthrow of all liberty by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and whether courts of justice might not be found to entertain the just complaints of individuals for the wrongs they have suffered under the plea of necessity which never fails the man who has the power to trample on the rights of his fellow-citizens. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are prepared to face these questions, and we have therefore little hope of peace from their spontaneous action. Nor are we more sanguine as to any control to be exercised over the counsels of Government by the commercial classes. Peace must be followed, of course, not only by the cessation of very lucrative contracts, but by the collapse of the whole system of paper credit which war has created, and war only can support. They well know that this must come; but every day that it is deferred gives the most prudent among them an opportunity of extricating themselves by transferring to others the unenviable position of creditors of the Government as holders of its securities or its notes. Strange as it may seem, the credit of the Government is still supported by the not on that the Union will be preserved, and neither the Government nor the commercial classes are likely to be the first to dispel this to them most convenient illusion. So long as dupes can be found to expose themselves to disease and slaughter in exchange for paper promises of payment, irregularly given and liable to much further depreciation, the Government will probably persevere in the war with that indomitable resolution and unswerving fortitude which generally characterize a man who is exercising these qualities exclusively at the expense of his neighbors.

We shall soon know whether the American people are disposed to offer up the last vestige of their liberties at the shrine of that Moloch of slaughter and devastation which they have set up to reign over them. There is not much reason to apprehend that any troops who have had experience of war as it is organized by Gen. Halleck, and made by Pope, Burnside and Hooker, will be disposed to fill up the large gaps which are about to be made in the ranks of the North by the retirement of regiments the period of service of which has expired. There is nothing for it but conscription or peace. Will the country submit to conscription? Will all the organization of which we have heard so much turn out utterly futile and worthless? Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continent which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains? *That issue is about to be tried, and on it depends the future of America.* There is yet another hope for peace—*the Democratic party, which has hitherto so miserably disappointed the anticipations that had been formed of it.* As far as words go that party is as vehement in pursuit of the war as the Republicans themselves; *but it is well known that this is not their real opinion.* With the true instinct of faction, the Democrats perceive that the war, however injurious to the nation at large, is absolutely destructive to the popularity of the party which is carrying it on. They do not apparently believe in the establishment of a military despotism, and they think that in a few months more they will be in a condition to overthrow Mr. Lincoln and his party. They do not trouble themselves about the increase of the debt, *because they have made up their minds to repudiate it.* They have the fate of Mr. Vallandigham before their eyes, and do not wish to throw themselves into the breach on behalf of a Constitution which they are never weary of praising. The wars of America immolate many victims, but her Constitution seems likely to have few martyrs, not from the want of persons ready to impose, but of persons ready to receive the crown of martyrdom.

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the Times.

The Confederate laureis won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypress. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succumbed to the wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consummate Generals that this century has produced, "Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment which is the mark of "heaven-born" Generals distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to Gen. Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with an astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river twelve miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the Army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and, by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river.

The Confederate Loan.

In London, on the 26th, the Confederate loan was dull at 1 discount to par. It appears that Mr. Mason left London on the 25th for Paris, and consequently increased strength has been imparted to the rumors lately circulated regarding the probability of French mediation. From Federal sources in London there is none, however, no symptoms of an alteration in tone such as to encourage a hope of the probability of an early and reasonable effort for a pacific adjustment. So says the London *Times*.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Progress of the Polish Revolution.

The *Ceas*, of Cracow, says:

"The Russian Government endeavored to suppress the insurrection in the Polish provinces incorporated with Russia by means of massacres and a social revolution. The plan, however, has failed, except in some portions of the districts of Wasilkow and Zylomierz, where assassinations have been committed. The peasants everywhere fight against the Russians. Onrza, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by the insurgents. In Samogitia the insurgents have gained a victory at Birze."

A telegram from Czernowitz, of May 24, says:

"News has been received here that Kamnieepodolsk is in a state of insurrection."

Russian troops have been ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the Secret National Committee has politely declined an offer from Garibaldi to aid in fighting for Polish independence. The reason given for this decision is that "the Committee so highly appreciated the neutral and humane attitude of a neighboring Power (Austria) that they do not wish to show the least hostile intention toward it, such as might be implied by their gaining over to the Polish cause men whose names are connected with certain recent European events."

The revolutionary Government of Poland has issued a decree requesting all the insurgent chiefs to organize a general levy in their respective districts in order to extend the insurrection, which already has from 180,000 to 200,000 combatants resolved to conquer or die.

A Warsaw letter has the following:

"The insurrection continues as formidable as ever. If some detachments have been compelled to disperse in presence of the overwhelming force of the enemy, a great many others have been formed. Among these, one under Drewnowski, in the vicinity of Rawa, is especially worthy of notice. It consists of 800 men, well armed and drilled, quite ready to take the field. Dobrowolski's detachment, in the arrondissement of Josiyn, having been reinforced by 120 horsemen, commanded by Lipiniski, commenced operations, and encountered the Muscovites on the 16th, near Gombin. The Russian authorities at Warsaw have just published a decree, transferring to military officers the administrative authorities hitherto exercised by the civil power. The prefects and their subordinates will, therefore, be chosen from the army in future. A rural police is also to be organized, consisting exclusively of peasants, who will be invested with the right of searching houses and arresting suspected persons. These peasants are to be paid for their services."

The *Official Journal* of Warsaw announces that Sigismund Padlewski, who was taken prisoner in one of the recent engagements, has been condemned to death and shot at Plock. M. Padlewski was one of the ablest and most energetic leaders of the insurrection. He was educated at the St. Petersburgh School of Artillery, and afterward became instructing officer in the Polish School at Coni, which was suppressed last year by the Italian Government. From Coni, M. Padlewski came to Paris, where he devoted his leisure to military studies, until he returned to Poland in December last.

The *Czas*, of Cracow, states that the first number of the semi-official journal of the national Government was published at Warsaw on the 20th inst., under the title of *Dziennik Naodowy* (National Journal). It contains two leading articles, one of them on the *namestnik*, (Imperial Lieutenants in Poland,) the other on the amnesty. These are followed by news from the theatre of war and foreign intelligence.

A Lemberg (May 20) letter in the London *News* concludes as follows:

"Before I close my letter I must notice a piece of intelligence which has been brought to me by one of the professors at this University, derived from a reliable source. It is to the effect that a revolution has broken out in the neighborhood of Czaniigow, Poitowa and Charchow, among the Russians themselves, and that Russian officers have placed themselves at the head of bands of students, and other young men in those provinces. I should not have noticed this extraordinary piece of news, if it came from an ordinary source, but as it comes from one of the largest landed proprietors in Volhynia, who holds himself quite aloof from the insurrection, and maintains a most circumspect attitude, it is deserving of notice."

France.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

A conference was lately held at the Foreign Office in Paris, for the purpose of establishing throughout France a uniform system of tares, or allowance on the weight of merchandise, and of discounts for prompt payment."

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is expected at the Chalons camp immediately. It is said that the Emperor proposes to visit the camp shortly after its complete installation. The various regiments are arriving daily.

There was very little business transacted in the Paris Flour Market this week.

The Paris Corn market was dull, and the supply was equal to the demand.

Rentes steady; are quoted at 69f. 65c.

Italy.

The Parliamentary session of 1863 was opened on the 25th with the following speech:

"In opening the new session as King of Italy, I have to thank you for what you have done during the last two years. You have secured the rights of the nation to its complete unity, and I shall know how to maintain them in their integrity. Most of the Foreign Powers have recognized the new Kingdom. Our voice will make itself heard among theirs for the triumph of justice, and for the defence of the principles of liberty and nationality. The marriage of my daughter has consecrated a useful alliance between two free States. Treaties of commerce have been concluded with France, Belgium, Sweden and Turkey, and others are about to be negotiated with England and Holland. We are proud of an Italian army, brilliant alike by its valor and solid in its discipline. Our navy will equal in progress the renown the army has attained. My most ardent desire is that the nation may be able to reckon with security upon the force of its own arms, and that Europe should recognize this fact.

Liberty is producing its natural results of order and prosperity in all directions. If the public safety requires efficacious measures in some provinces, my Government will not fail in this supreme duty. The National Guards, who have already deserved so well of the country, will contribute to this object by their zeal. With the same view, France is ready to associate herself with us in the adoption of military arrangements whenever she perceives the opportunity. Public works are carried on with activity in all the provinces of the Kingdom. Your most urgent task is to consolidate the laws of the Kingdom. Above all, I recommend to the solicitude of Parliament some arrangements relative to the reorganization of the finances. The capitals of Europe have responded to our appeal with confidence in the new order of things. It is for us a debt of honor to reply to this confidence by our promptitude to impose upon ourselves the necessary sacrifices.

To consolidate liberty with the Constitution for its base, and by liberty to win the complete independence and unity of the country—such is the end to which we have consecrated our life. To attain it, concord, wisdom, and energy, are equally necessary. Italy has shown that she possesses these qualities in the highest degree. By persevering in the same path, no human force will be able to destroy the edifice we have raised, and it is with entire security and faith that I anticipate the hour of the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy.

Turkey.

Private telegrams from Constantinople, of May 23, state that the apprehensions entertained at Durazzo of the landing in Albania of a detachment of Italian volunteers have been increased by the appearance of an Italian squadron off the Albanian coast.

The Principalities.

A telegram from Bucharest, of May 24, says: "Gen. Turr and two Aides-de-Camp have arrived here to meet Prince Conza on his return from a tour of inspection through Moldavia."

Japan.

Letters from Japan, dated March 4, state that the Empire of Japan is at present undergoing a political and social revolution which is exceedingly dangerous to foreigners.

Financial and Commercial News.

The *Times'* city article, of Tuesday, says:

The business in the Stock Exchange has been of a limited character, but the English funds have shown a tendency to firmness.

Consols closed at 93⅛@⅜ for money, and 92½@¼, ex-dividend, for June 9. The discount demand at the Bank has been moderate. In the open market the general rate for the best bills is 3¾@⅞.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is large and short loans are offered at 3 ₱ cent.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The Confederate Loan has experienced wide fluctuations. On the news of the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, it was quoted 3½ discount, but a rally ultimately took place, and the final transactions were at 1 discount. Reports of a probable armistice, and others of a prospect of European offers of mediation between North and South, were again very generally revived. Virginia (sixes) and Atlantic Great Western (New-York section) advanced ½ each. Erie shares of both descriptions, and all the five mortgages, advanced an average of full 3 each. Illinois Central dollar bonds 1, do. ordinary and paid-up shares further 4½ and 3½ respectively. Michigan Central and do. Sinking Fund, 3 and 3½ respectively. New-York Central (6 and 7 ₱ cent.) Sinking Funds, 2½ each; do. shares, and Panama Railroad, (first and second mortgages,) 1 each; and Pennsylvania Railroad, first mortgage, 2½.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Evening, May 26.

The English funds opened at Monday's quotations, but there was subsequently an increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange, which caused some degree of flatness in all the markets. Consols closed at 93⅞@⅜ for money, and 92½ for account. In the Stock Exchange the charge for advances was 3¾ to 4 ₱ cent.

French Rentes closed at 69f.40c.

Illinois Central Shares relapsed ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 25 and 26.

The business has been limited, and sales for the two days amount to 12,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 26.

There was an improved demand for Wheat. Good Winter Red American advanced 1d.@2d. Flour unchanged. Indian Corn—Yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s, 6d.: fine White, 31s.@31s. 5d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MAY 25.

The market remains steady at last week's prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 26.

The markets reopen on Wednesday. Tallow quiet, at 43s.@43s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN TRADE—MAY 26.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since this day week have been insignificant. From foreign ports we have only received 2,795 qrs. of Wheat, 4,800 qrs. Oats, 6,300 qrs. Beans, 6,750 qrs. Indian Corn, and 3,483 bbls. Flour. The exports in the same time have been large, and comprise 6,510 qrs. Wheat, 25,967 qrs. Indian Corn, 2,976 sacks and 1,024 bbls. Flour. The trade has been quiet during the past week, but prices have been well maintained, the supplies being light. The weather has been cold, dry and unseasonable, and rain is much wanted. At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and an improved demand experienced for Wheat at generally the full prices of this day week, but 1d.@2d. ₱ 100 lbs. more money for good Winter Red American. Flour was more inquired for, but not dearer. Oats and Oatmeal, with a slow sale, barely maintained their value. Barley and Peas remained as last quoted, but Egyptian Beans were easier to buy, new Salda being obtainable at 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. Corn was rather neglected; however, holders were firm, and the few sales made were at 29s. 9d.@30s. 6d. for Yellow; fine White was held at 31s.@31s. 6d., and Egyptian at 29s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs.

Death of John Watson, M. D.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, held on the evening of June 3, 1863, the President, Dr. James Anderson, announced the death of John Watson, M. D., whereupon the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Academy have heard with sincere regret of the death of their late President and fellow-member, Dr. John Watson.

Resolved, That while we cherish the recollection of his profound learning, his ardent zeal in the cultivation of medical science, and his upright and honorable character, we bow in submission to the Providential dispensation which thus removed from our profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy with them in this trying and painful bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Medical *Times*, and in the daily papers; and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

(Signed,) J. M. SMITH, M. D.,
A. C. POST, M. D.,
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.

It was further adopted, that the Academy attend the funeral of Dr. Watson, which took place on Friday, June 5, 1863.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Rec. Sec.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Will meet and render decisions.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 5799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2817, 2819, 2825, 2827, 2835, 2837.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3042 to 3080 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. unchanged.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Demurrer, No. 7. Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 196, 251, 166, 187, 241, 254, 263.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2487, 2575, 1181, 2539, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 2264, 2334, 1214, 954, 1496, 1760, 1742, 1040, 1040½, 1030, 1504, 2350, 2352, 2354.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 366, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 896, 1756, 992, 1345, 1229, 1230. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	108½	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107	
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101¼	
12,000	do. New	98⅞	
5,000	do.	99	
1,000	Va. State 6s	66¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	
40,000	do.	68¼	
5,000	do. s3	68⅛	
1,000	City 6s, '76	110	
5,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	37⅜	
10,000	do.	37½	
7,000	E. 3d M. B. '53	113	
2,000	E. 6th M. Ex. in.	105	
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s	109	
15,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	
1,000	M. & So. S. Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	122	
3,000	M. & So. S. F.	110	
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st. Inc. B.	85	
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	112	
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th	87	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	103⅜	
10	Bank of N. Amer.	107	
35	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	
138	Metropolitan Bank.	119	
10	Park Bank	138	
10	Commonw'lth Bank	99¾	
25,000	Amer. Gold	145⅞	
47,000	do.	145¼	
25,000	do.	145½	
250	Canton Co.	32	
100	do.	32¼	
100	do.	32⅝	
600	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	26⅜	
50	do. s30	26½	
100	do. b30	26¾	
200	Quicks't Min. Co.	43	
200	Cen. Am. T. Co.	38	
150	do. b10	38	
50	Brune. C. L. Co.	3¾	
25	Am. Coal Co.	65	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	c 184	
850	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅝	
550	do.	121¾	
550	Erie Railway	96⅜	
100	do.	b3 96⅜	
300	do.	b30 97	
1900	do.	96⅞	
300	Hudson R. R.	132	
200	Har. Railroad	104	
150	do.	s10 103⅜	
100	do.	103⅜	
400	do.	s30. 103	
1000	do.	103	
400	do.	102⅜	
300	do.	102⅜	
100	do.	s10. 102	
200	do.	s30. 101	
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	
200	Reading R.	110	
200	do.	109¾	
800	M. S. & N. I.	77¼	
1000	do.	77	
200	do.	s30 77½	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10. 115	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	110	
100	do.	109¾	
100	do.	b10. 109⅞	
200	Buff. & St. L. R.	106	
50	Miss. & Mo. R.	27	
400	Clev. & P. R.	89	
400	do.	89⅜	
1300	do.	90	
500	do.	s30 90	
300	do.	s60 90	
400	do.	90⅜	
500	do.	90¼	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	103⅜	
150	do.	103¾	
600	Chi. & R. Is.	100	
100	do.	s60 99	
750	do.	99	
100	do.	b30 99⅛	
200	do.	b30 99	
100	do.	98¾	
200	do.	98⅜	
600	do.	98⅛	
100	do.	b10 98⅞	
200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	73	
50	do.	72¾	
300	do.	s30 72⅝	
50	do.	b15 73	
17	Alt. & T. H. R.	44	
50	do.	46¼	
100	do.	46⅜	
400	do.	b30 47⅜	
50	Alt. & T. H. P.	78½	
400	C. & N. W. R.	31½	
6	do.	31	
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	93	
700	Harlem R.	122¾	
200	do.	b3. 122¾	
200	do.	b10 122½	
200	Clev. & P. R.	b10 90¼	
200	do.	90¾	
100	P., F. W. & C.	73	
100	do.	s3 73	
100	do.	b3 73¾	
50	do.	b10 73	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111¼	
100	do.	111¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	99	
100	do.	b3 99	
150	do.	c 98¾	
100	do.	b10 99	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	
5,000	do.	69	
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	26¼	
50	do.	s3 26¾	
100	do.	b3 26⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121½	
100	Erie Railway	s10 96⅜	
100	do.	c 96⅜	
300	do.	96½	
500	do.	b5 96⅜	
150	do.	c 96⅜	
100	do.	s3 96⅜	
400	do.	b10 96⅜	
200	do.	b3 96⅜	
150	M. So. & N. I. R.	77	
50	do.	c 77	
100	do.	b3 77	
100	do.	b10 77½	
700	Harlem R.	122¾	
200	do.	b3. 122¾	
200	do.	b10 122½	
200	Clev. & P. R.	b10 90¼	
200	do.	90¾	
100	P., F. W. & C.	73	
100	do.	s3 73	
100	do.	b3 73¾	
50	do.	b10 73	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111¼	
100	do.	111¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	99	
100	do.	b3 99	
150	do.	c 98¾	
100	do.	b10 99	

Monday, June 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very active in the export clearances of Domestic Produce, which include 2,007 bales of Cotton for Liverpool. The Import entries are moderate in the aggregate and especially light in Foreign Dry Goods. The Export of Specie is also light, being less than half a million of all descriptions. During the week about $500,000 Mexican Silver, &c., was received from New-Orleans and $312,000 California Gold from San Francisco. The payments of Gold into the Sub-Treasury were about $750,000 for Customs. The stock of Gold in the City, in Banks and Treasury, is now larger by nearly two millions than this time last year. The price during the week past fluctuated between 145@145⅛@144½ ₱ cent., closing 144½ on Saturday, and Exchange 158 ₱ cent. The price of Money 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers on ordinary Collateral, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on Government Security and choice merchant paper of short date.

The Stock Exchange through the week underwent several ups and downs of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, and left off lower than on Saturday week, with some few exceptions. The constantly varying army news, and the rather reduced facilities in borrowing Money, have for the time partially diminished the volume of speculation, while, on the other hand, the prosperous traffic reported by the New-York and Western roads tends to prevent any precipitate or very marked decline in prices. The Treasury in this City received, during the week, $9,294,200 on account of the New Loan, while the disbursements are about six and a half millions in excess of these receipts, of which at least $5,000,000 in United States Notes went to the army of the West by express. The general balance on Saturday stood $21,899,383, against $28,363,055 at the close of the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	145@148¼	@144⅛
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	108¼	@107⅞ @108⅝
New-York Central	123¾	@121⅞
New-York and Erie	96	@96⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	105⅛	@105
Rock Island	102¾	@100
Michigan Guaranteed	117	@115
Michigan Southern	77¼	@77
Michigan Central	117	@116
Toledo	115	@110⅛
Illinois Central	110	@109¾
Pacific Mail	186¾	@184
Hudson River	134	@132
Harlem Preferred	111	@108
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94	@90¾
Harlem Common	108¾	@103
Fort Wayne and Chicago	75	@72¾
Chicago and North Western	35¾	@31
Mississippi and Missouri	28	@27

The price of Gold Coin fell off, Saturday, to 144¼@144½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamers in the forenoon, was quoted easier and irregular at 158@158¼ ₱ cent., but with very little actual business. The Port Hudson advices, although bloody in their details, were favorably construed by the Street. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was generally placed at 7 ₱ cent. on the Railway and other speculative Stocks, and the demand was quite sharp, so much so as to further depress the sales at the First Session of the Exchange Board, and subsequently on the Street. The prices were generally lower by 1@2 ₱ cent. than yesterday; the demand irregular; weak on Harlem, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cumberland and Canton, and steady at the lower figures for Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Illinois Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. There was no Second Session of the Board, and no afternoon meeting at the Public Room. This Saturday arrangement will continue from the present date to the first week in September.

In the Street after 3 o'clock the market was partially better, especially on Rock Island, which, from 98½, improved to par, and also on Harlem. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145¼	144⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108⅛
N. Y. Central	122⅜	121⅞
Erie	97	96⅞
Erie Preferred	105⅛	105
Hudson	133⅜	132
Toledo	112	110½
Pacific Mail	184¾	184
Harlem	103½	103
Canton	34	32
Cumberland	26⅛	26½
Harlem Pref.	107	108
Mich. Central	117	116
Mich. Southern	77¾	77
Mich. Guarant'd	116¾	115
Illinois Central	110¾	109¾
Pittsburgh	91¾	90¾
Fort Wayne	73¾	72¾
Rock Island	100¾	100
Northwest.	32¾	31
Galena	104¾	103¾
Reading	110¾	109¾

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	105
Mechanics'	116	Chatham	98
Union	115	Bank of the Republic	106
America	125	Bank of N. America	107
City	137	Hanover	95
North River	102	Irving	91
Tradesmen's	105	Metropolitan	110
Dry Dock	115	Grocers'	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	99
National	108	Continental	95
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	103	Importers' & Traders'	107½
Commerce	103	Park	138
Broadway	155	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¼	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	96
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	123	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87½
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. fifths, '85	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	116½	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. thirds '75	122	Mil. & P. du C., ex	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	M. & P. du C. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111½
Mich. S. & N. I. 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 180 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1½ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 142 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Son's, No. 15 Nassau-st. LEWIS BURTIS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Bloomfield, N. J., (12 miles from New-York.) A good two-story house, containing 10 rooms; also, barn and outbuildings; large garden already planted, &c., with about 15 acres of land adjoining, if desired; would be a desirable country residence for a New-York business man, as the house is only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and trains run at convenient hours. Address D. F. G., Box No. 3,667, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clipton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three story, 44 feet square; all the furniture except silver; beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $9,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. POSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beatiful cottage residence at Sing Sing, four minutes' walk from depot; charming view of river and surrounding scenery; house has 16 rooms, with gas, bath, range, and every convenience, in perfect order for a family to occupy immediately. Price $5,500. Particulars of the owner, Box No. 903 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres: for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 21, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Brooklyn, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent boarded out by the present occupants. References required. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 3,377 New-York Post-office.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET.—A NUMBER of fine stores in different parts of the City to let. Also desirable lofts, suitable for manufacturing and other purposes, eligibly situated. Houses and lots for sale. Apply to H. V CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—A FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT FRONT room, either for an office or lodging room, with or without board, at No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park row, 153 Bowery, 376 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLAUER, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York.
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two young girls, one as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a first-rate baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, experienced waitresses, nurses and laundresses. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; they have the best of City reference from last place; have eight years' reference. Apply at No. 147 3d-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Also, a young woman to do waiting and chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; they are willing to do all the work of a small family between them; they have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st.

AS COOR, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable and well-disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, as above; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; can make good bread and pies. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; one who understands meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as good plain cook, or as laundress, or would wait on an invalid lady; has five years' reference. Apply for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, wishes a situation as above; is a thorough waitress and very superior laundress. Refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn, where she has lived. Apply to MR. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City references from first class families. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived three years in her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted; understands her business thoroughly; excellent references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable English Protestant woman desires a situation in a private family, either in the City or the country. Apply at No. 389 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland and in this City, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is neat and tidy about her work; no objection to the country; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework, or as waitress or chambermaid, or to take care of children; has lived with her last employer for 5 years; is much attached to children. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITuation wanted, for a thoroughly neat and competent girl; is very experienced with children; would like to go into the country for the Summer; is of genteel appearance and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would make herself generally useful; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 147 3d-av., in the book-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; would not object to wash and iron for one or two children; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; has no objection to a little chamberwork, and would do plain sewing. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 32d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for two days, to whom she refers, No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to take care of grown children; is a good sewer; will assist with chamberwork, and make herself useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO SPEAKS French fluently, wishes a situation as governess in a family going to Europe, or to a watering place. Address A. M. D., office of the *Press*, Philadelphia.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A very respectable woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; makes and trims children's clothes neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; one who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; prefers going to Newport with a family; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress or nurse, and to do plain sewing; is kind and attentive to children; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as first-class laundress, by a young woman who understands her work perfectly; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES TO ENgage with a lady or family going to England; she is at liberty for engagement to the 10th of July. Address M. A., the Rectory, Garrisons, Phillipstown, Putnam County, New-York.

AT THE INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—A number of English, Irish, Scotch and colored servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, tidy girls for taking care of children, houseworkers, and those lately landed, for the City and country.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, in either City or country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Call at or address WAITER, No. 149 9th-st., near 4th-av., or No. 950 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 20 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron; is emphatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, (ACTIVE, healthy and industrious, writes a good hand and is quick at figures,) a position in some mercantile business; any position where, by studying his employer's interest, advancement can be made. References of the highest character can be given. Address HENRY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG SOLDIER, WHO HAS COME home from the war lately, wants a situation with a gentleman, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED A SITUATION by man and wife, as coachman and chambermaid; both Protestants, the man perfectly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days in his present employment, No. 17 Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING SALESMAN, &c.—WANTed, a situation in a commission house, or as traveling salesman, by an experienced man, who has an extensive Western trade; can give the best of reference. Address "TRAVELER," care of the Merchants Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having over four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address H. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a first class driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer in that capacity for nearly ten years; has no objection to going in the country, for a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, Mr. Trainor's saddlery shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; his wife would go as laundress if required. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a steady and sober young man; has the best of reference from his last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of 17th-st. and Pennsylvania-av., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAILMAKERS WANTED TO WORK AT repairing tents; $2 25 per day will be paid to good workmen. Apply to Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. Keeper, U. S. Army.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper bags and Manilla paper; must be able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent and willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none other will receive attention.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR time to a business which will pay $500 to $1,000 per month, on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 3, where the practical workings of a great and new invention will be freely shown, and the most skeptical will be convinced. TILDEN & DURAND.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF A dry goods house, a lad about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents, can bring good testimonials, and is a good penman. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,501 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, tidy and smart, and have City references; no office girl need apply; wages, $6 per month. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 89 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD VEGETAble and fruit gardener; one who understands his business thoroughly. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st.

TWENTY-FIVE STONE MASONS WANTED to go a short distance up the Hudson. All season's work. Call in the paint-store, corner of 9th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, June 8, between 9 and 12 A. M. J. FORSON.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A cook, washer and ironer, also a waitress, to assist in washing. Apply at No. 5 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance into the country; to wash for five persons. Apply at No. 1 East 30th-st., Monday, June 8, from 9½ till 4 o'clock; Protestant preferred.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good coachman and groom will hear of a situation on Staten Island, on application to room No. 6, 3d floor, No. 5 Bowling-green, this morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, with good recommendations. Inquire of WM. EDWARD, No. 3 Tryon-row, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

IRON SAFE MAKERS WANTED.—Apply to HERRING'S Safe Factory, corner Hudson and 13th-st., 9th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting and reference, W. P., Box No. 157 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, A second-hand Steam Engine, in good order, from 50 to 100 horse-power. Address Box No. 2,651 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WALKING-BEAM STEAM ENgine, six-horse power, locomotive boiler, all the connections, and two lines of shafting, all in good order. Can be seen at No. 20 6th-st., near Tompkins Market.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE. INquire of FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New-York Type Foundry, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call. S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st,

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings' Bank. Apply at No. 242 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C

$30—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS AND others.—Second-hand mangle, large size, cost $100, will be sold for $30. Inquire of J. G. WEST, at mangle factory, No. 4 Liberty-place, near the Post-office, New-York. New mangles at $20, $30, $50, $60, $90, $100.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S, EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE, GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK FOR CHEAP GOODS.
500 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $2, $3.
500 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50, $4.
250 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50 to $8.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, From 75 cents up to $3 50.
5,000 pieces TRIMMING RIBBONS, 18 cents to 75 cents per piece.
5,000 pieces BONNET RIBBONS, 6 cents to 50 cents per yard.
10,000 Sprays FLOWERS, 3 cents, 6 cents, 9 cents per spray.
5,000 yards SILK ILLUSIONS, 6 cents and upward.
300 lots of NEEDLEWORK and LACE GOODS from auction.
READY ON MONDAY.
DESIRABLE STYLES IN STRAW GOODS ON MONDAY.
10,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 25 cents to 50 cents.
5,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 60 cents to $3.
Another lot of those 25 cent SHAKER HOODS READY ON MONDAY
From last week's Auctions,
STRAW BONNETS,
of every style and description, from 10c. up to $5.

BONNETS, 10c.,	SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, 25c.,	NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c.,	FANCY HAIRS.
BONNETS, 75c.,	LEGHORNS.
BONNETS, $1,	PEDAL BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $1 25,	TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $1 50,	LUTONS.
BONNETS, $2,	ENGLISH BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $3,	DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, $4,	ROUGH & READYS.
BONNETS, $5,	CHINA PEARLS.

Best 6-yard Skirt Braids, 6c.
HOSIERY.
25,000 Pairs Hosiery, of every kind and quality, from 6c. pair up.
100,000 Spools Cotton, 1c. spool up.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
To be found in the City.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES at 8c., worth 12½c.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES printed, at 10c., worth 18c.
CHINE AND STRIPED LENOS at 12½c., worth 20c.
Also,
An immense assortment of new
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES AND CHALLIES,
At 18c., 20c., 25c., and upward.
Also,
ALL OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS REDUCED IN PRICE.
Ladies will find many BARGAINS worthy their attention in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Also,
SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS!
all Silk, at $1 each.
SUN UMBRELLAS, steel frames, elegantly finished, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 25 per cent. more.
Also,
PRINTS, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, CHAMBRAYS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND LAWNS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
PRICES REDUCED.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,
WE WILL COMMENCE TO OFFER OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK MANTILLAS, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICS, in order to close out all our stock of this season's manufacture.
LADIES WILL FIND THIS SALE WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.
Also,
ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH MANTILLA SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
BLACK AND COLORED BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPES, CRAPE MARETS, CREPE D'ESPANGE, ALPACAS, COLORED GROUND, MOZAMBIQUES, AND POPLINS.
The above are just received per steamer "Persia," and are the latest novelties imported
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.
BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS DU RHIN,
ALSO,
GROS GRAIN, PARIS QUALITY,
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.
SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, June 8,
A large lot of ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE, WORSTED GRENADINES, ALPACAS in all new shades, DELAINES,
With a large assortment of goods suitable for TRAVELING DRESSES, VERY CHEAP.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 8, a fresh lot of those cheap 5-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.
BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 2 yards wide, cheap!
PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Offer at retail a new and desirable article in TAFFETA IMPERIAL (richer than silk), of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.
TAMARTINES, CREPE MARETZ, and BAREGES, in all new shades.
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, JUNE 8, RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS, AT 87½ cents, formerly $1 25.
CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THIS WEEK'S PURCHASES AT AUCTION
Will be ready MONDAY, June 8, Comprising STRAW BONNETS and BLOOMERS
Of almost every description.
White and Gray LEGHORN BLOOMERS, new shapes, 31, 44, 56, 75 cts., $1, and upwards.
COLORED BLOOMERS, 13, 25, 31, 44, 56 cts. upwards.
From private sale, SPLIT, PEDAL, MILAN, DUNSTABLE, LUTON, and other Braids, in all the prevailing shapes.
HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 each—nearly one-half last month's prices.
The cheapest SPLIT STRAW BONNETS yet offered, from $1 25 each upwards.
Thousands of Bonnets from One Cent to Ten Dollars each. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
DRABS, CORNS, WHITES, BLACKS, and Fancy BROCADED BONNET RIBBONS, every width and every shade, much below last week's prices.
Also, MILLINERY SILKS—a full assortment of the choicest colors.
LACES, BARBES, VEILS, &c., cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!
One hundred and twenty Cartoons of newly-imported FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, ready on MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplooy's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Hooker on Friday and Saturday pushed a daring reconnoissance across the Rappahannock just below Fredericksburgh, and ascertained fully the movements and intentions of the enemy. Howe's division of the Sixth army corps was selected for the duty, and executed it in the most thorough and effective manner. The first crossing was made in pontoon boats, in the face of a murderous fire from the rebel pickets. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey regiment did this important service in the most gallant style. They were soon followed by several Vermont regiments, and a charge on the rifle-pits resulted in the capture of some sixty or seventy prisons. The pontoons were then laid by the engineers, and the remainder of the division was crossed over. Our force gradually felt its way out to a position where it remained for the night, and on Saturday morning the reconnoissance was continued. Our skirmishers brought in some thirty others prisoners, during Friday night, making the number captured about two hundred. The results of the reconnoissance are most important. It is fully ascertained that the rebel force is nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredricksburgh, and that Lee has not yet begun any offensive movement, though his intention to do so is pretty clearly apparent. Gen. Hooker's crossing took him completely by surprise, and made a great commotion in his army. Longstreet's corps was massed in Fredericksburgh on Friday night, fully expecting an attack. Our forces were safely withdrawn after the purpose of the reconnoissance had been accomplished; the casualities in the crossing not exceeding thirty.

The Government has received official advices from Gen. Grant's army to Wednesday last, the 3d inst. No events of startling importance had occurred.

A dispatch from Cincinnati brings us intelligence from Vicksburgh to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. Grant is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of Joe Johnston, who is now said to be still at Jackson. Gen. Blair had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. This expedition, probably, has some reference to Johnston and his movements. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards, the statement is. The rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them. It is reported that the dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston, captured a few days ago, were to the effect that their forage was all gone—that the men were on quarter rations—that the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that they could hold out but ten days.

We have received fuller accounts of the desperate fighting at Port Hudson on the 27th ult. A general assault was made along the whole line of rebel works, which was only partially successful on the left, but was entirely successful on the right and centre—the rebels at those points being driven within their inner line at the point of the bayonet. Our entire loss in the day's engagement was thought to be about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Advices from Port Hudson to the 29th, received by way of Vicksburgh, state that the place was then closely invested by Gen. Banks—the two wings of his army resting on the river. Admiral Farragut's fleet was thundering away at the front of the rebel works, and the field artillery at the rear. The next steamer due from New-Orleans is the *Continental*, Capt. Marshmann, which was advertised to leave on June 2.

We have an interesting batch of Southern news this morning, through our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, and from other sources. The price of gold in Richmond had advanced recently to 600 premium. Silver is only fifty cents below the rate for gold. A report is current in Petersburgh that the National forces are evacuating Suffolk, or are about to do so. They are expected to take up a new position behind heavy fortifications, about eight miles out from Norfolk. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an elaborate editorial on the evils of blockade running, as at present managed.

We learn from Murfreesboro that a band of guerrillas at Liberty has been broken up by Col. Wilder, of the mounted infantry. He captured all their horses, and sixty-two prisoners. It is now denied that any portion of the rebel divisions under Breckinridge and McCowan has gone to reinforce Joe Johnston.

A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decisions I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the result will be made known to you by telegraph."

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican* states that Major Gen. Couch was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship *America*, belonging to the German Lloyds, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from Europe are three days later than those brought by the *Persia*. Politically, the news is not specially important. The return of Gen. Hooker to the north side of the Rappahannock, continued to excite comment among the English journals, and the death of Stonewall Jackson, news of which had just been received, was regarded as a great misfortune to the rebels, and their cause. The announcement of his death caused a considerable depression in the rebel loan.

An open air meeting was held at Sheffield on Tuesday, the 26th, to consider the advisableness of memorializing the British Government to "use its good offices to procure a suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, with a view to an arrangement of the difference between them." The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition by the Mayor, and was attended by about 10,000 persons. The following resolution was agreed to: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiation with the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of America." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, M. P., in advocacy of recognition. The Polish question appears to be as far from solution as ever. The revolution is certainly spreading. No change had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs had advanced. Provisions were quiet. Consols 93½@⅝.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. Woodhull, from Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West, June 1, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port on Saturday. There was nothing new at Key West. The health of the troops remained good.

The sale of cotton abandoned to the Government, appointed to take place in Memphis, has been removed to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There will be sales at the latter place on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday of each month, beginning at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

The Stock Market was depressed on Saturday—partly from the demand for money. Gold Coin was 1 ₱ cent. lower, closing 144¼. The subscriptions to the United States Loan amounted to $1,222,550.

Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices generally lower on Saturday. Cotton was active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Transactions in Provisions were rather less extensive; prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Fish, Hides, Petroleum, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were less active, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

War Powers—The Duties of the Executive and of the People.

It is of vital consequence that the Executive, in this national crisis, should have uncommon powers. It also is of vital consequence that those powers should be exercised with great discretion. The people owe the President every instrumentality needful for the suppression of the rebellion. The President owes the people the wisest and most effective use of such instrumentalities. These are reciprocal obligations. Unless they are faithfully performed *on both sides*, the cause will fail. They cannot be too carefully studied and heeded.

The uncommon powers with which the President is now invested are of two kinds—first, those derived through such acts as the Army and Navy bills, the Tax bills, the Currency and Loan bills, and the Confiscation bills, passed to meet some specific necessity; and second, the more indefinite war powers belonging to his military capacity as Commander-in-Chief, which are dormant in peace, but, in every government, are inseparable from war. The former came from Congress, and concerning them there cannot be much difficulty, for the President has the letter of the law to guide him, and must conform to it. The latter do not come from Congress. Congress, in fact, has no right to grant them, even if it would. They are not at all among the enumerated powers accorded to the legislative branch by the Constitution. In fact, some of them are expressly interdicted to it—as, for instance, in the article which provides that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press." Congress, thereby, has no power to forbid public meetings, or to suppress public journals; nor could it delegate such a power. And yet nobody doubts that the President, in some circumstances, at least, has that power. We have heard many wild doctrines among the factionists, but we have not yet heard it maintained that Gen. Butler had no right to put a check upon secesh speeches and secesh newspapers in New-Orleans, or Gen. Viele in Norfolk, or Gov. Johnson in Nashville. These are legitimate military powers, emanating from, or at least dependent on, the will of the Executive. They have no place among the specified constitutional powers of the President, and yet are not unconstitutional; for they are inherent in the very office of Commander-in-Chief, which the Constitution devolves upon him, and no other. The Constitution, in making it his duty to prosecute the war, *ipso facto*, arms him with all the powers established by the laws and usages of war. These powers, unlike those conferred by acts of Congress, rest mainly on discretion. The circumstances of each case determine their application. The discretion is a mighty one, for it has to do with the property, the liberty, and even, sometimes, the very lives of men. It is a misfortune that any public officer should be clothed with it, but it is none the less a necessity. It is an inseparable incident of the war itself—and, like that, is both a misfortune and a necessity.

A war power is a two-edged sword. Without it rebels could never be struck down, and yet with it those who are not rebels may be wounded. There is no help for this, except in the exceeding care with which the Executive wields it. Even then the innocent must sometimes suffer, for, unlike a civil power, it can fall, and sometimes is obliged to fall, at mere suspicion. Anybody, for instance, in suspicious circumstances, is liable to be arrested as a spy, without a particle of such testimony as would be necessary for his committal by a civil magistrate. It is impossible to limit military discretion by any specific rule. The attempt, we know, is sometimes made to apply geographical distinctions. It is said, for example, that military arrests are proper enough within the army lines, or in the immediate neighborhood of the seat of war, but unwarrantable elsewhere. But may not a man find means to make mischievous communications to the enemy as well from New-York as from Hilton Head, as well from Cincinnati as from Nashville? Is the spy who stole into Hunter's camp last week, and stole out yesterday, not to be reached by the military arm because he perambulates Broadway to-day?

Of course we don't deny that locality has much to do with the rigor with which war powers should be exercised. But it is absurd to say that there is any locality, within the limits of the United States, where this war power might not, *if necessary*, assert itself. The sole limitation everywhere is the necessity. It is the duty of the military officers everywhere to regulate their action affecting civil rights strictly by the necessity, as fixed by the particular circumstances of the case. If it was not *militarily* necessary to arrest and banish Vallandigham, he was wrongly dealt with. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri such procedures occur almost daily, and all loyal men recognize their necessity. Perhaps a similar necessity existed in Ohio. That is the real question. It is unquestionably necessary to prohibit the issue of seditious journals in Nashville and New-Orleans. But there could be no such necessity for suppressing the Chicago *Times*, and we rejoice that the President so promptly recognized this, and revoked the act of his subordinate.

It cannot be too clearly apprehended that these war powers are the most assailable part of a war policy. The enemies of a war invariably direct their chief efforts here. On the one hand, they do their best to diminish the powers as much as possible, in order to cripple the military efficiency of the Government. On the other hand, they seek to excite the jealousy of the people against them, and thus alienate the people from the Government, and disgust them with the war. It behooves both the Government and the people to see to it well that such management does not prevail. The Government must be careful not to resort to these powers except in cases of imperative necessity; and must be mindful that, though this necessity may be constant within the army lines, it must be comparatively infrequent at a distance. The people must, on the other hand, trust something to the discretion of the Government, and refrain from denunciation, unless it is clear that the discretion has been abused. In that case, it is the duty of public opinion to express itself strenuously, but in a loyal spirit. If this is properly done, it is not morally possible that the President should long continue his mistake; for no man knows better than he that this war can continue only in and with the support of the people.

The Terrified Democracy.

The Democratic newspapers in the interior of the State are not at all pleased with the proceedings of the Peace Convention recently held in this City. They denounce Ex-Mayor Wood in the most vehement terms for starting a movement which seems likely to divide the Democratic party, and thus, in a party sense, undo the work of last Fall's election. With this aspect of the case we have very little concern. All political parties seem to be in process of disintegration. New issues ought always to create new parties, or revolutionize old ones; and whenever the machinery of a political party proves strong enough to overrule this natural tendency, and to make men act together for the sake of a party triumph, long after they have ceased to hold the same political sentiments, it becomes a nuisance and a curse.

We look upon Ex-Mayor Wood's movement with complacency, because it is likely to bring political controversies to the real test. There is but one issue before the country now, and that is whether we shall prosecute the war and save the Union, or end the war and lose the Union. Until that is settled, all other questions are secondary and insignificant. The blunders that are made in conducting the war,—the weakness or the wickedness which may be developed in the Administration,—the failures and misfortunes we may incur, the trespass upon private rights and cherished principles inseparable from civil commotion—all these, however important in themselves, are of trifling consequence in a crisis which involves the existence of the nation itself. We believe the great mass of the Democratic party to be in favor of crushing the rebellion, and saving the Union;—but a large portion of its leaders seem inclined, while holding this ground, to bring these other questions into the foreground, and thus fight the political battles of the country on side issues. It was by this strategy that Gov. Seymour was elected last Fall.

The Wood movement will check this game. It will compel the Democracy to take ground openly upon the precise issue to be decided. Those who are for war for the sake of the Union, must vote on that question to sustain the Government by which the war is waged. Those who are against the war, whether the Union perishes or not, will have a chance to vote accordingly. The Peace Convention made it clear that there is a division in the ranks of the Democracy on this point. How extensive that division is remains to be seen. The party used to plume itself on being the *unterrified* Democracy. The Wood section of it has certainly lost that distinction. Its proceedings the other night indicated anything but that steady, persevering courage, that resolute, unflinching determination never to be conquered, which marks the American character, and which is essential to the honor and life of any nation. That meeting proclaimed that we were already beaten—that the South were our superiors—that we could never stand our ground against them, and that we might as well surrender first as last! This, certainly, is strange language for a meeting of Americans, and of Democrats at that! It is the talk of men who have been cowed and whipped into subjection, and who are ready to surrender everything to escape further flogging. We are not surprised to find that the Democratic party of the State is not prepared to stand upon that platform. But we are glad that those who are, have had it erected for their accommodation.

Railroads and the War.

Never has the old adage, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," been more completely verified than in the effect the present war has produced on the railroad interests of the loyal States. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and for a number of years previously, the majority of the great railroads of the Middle and Western States, were financial failures. They were dragging out a weak and crippled existence—staggering under Floating Debts, Preferred Stock, First, Second, Third, and even Fourth and Fifth, Mortgage Bonds. The ownership of railroad Shares was considered almost a premonitory symptom of bankruptcy, and Bankers had learned to fear a connexion with railroad enterprises as something fatal to their credit.

There were a few exceptions to this general condition of great leading railroads. The New-York Central persevered in paying dividends, though it was sometimes doubted whether they were fairly earned. The Michigan Central kept itself in pretty good fame. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati line was a notable exception of a profitable railroad. The Galena and Chicago, and the Chicago and Rock Island Roads, though having once enjoyed an apparently solid prosperity, had gone far down in popular estimation, and stockholders had begun to be familiar with the necessity of "passing dividends." These railroads, with a number of local and less important roads in Ohio and Indiana, were all that stood with even tolerably hopeful character at the time of the breaking out of the war. As to the rest, they were in the main admitted and gigantic failures. Stockholders, though still clinging to their shares, had ceased to think of dividends, and almost ceased to hope for any change that would give real value to their property. We need only allude to the Erie Road, the Michigan Southern, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Illinois Central, the Alton and Terre Haute, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, as instances of great corporations that had apparently sunk their entire stock, and were the doomed victims to a struggle between bondholders and other creditors for letters of administration on their effects. Their securities dragged on the market, and imposed a burden on all other branches of enterprise by the enhancement of rates of interest, caused by their frequent urgency to secure loans.

Two years and a half of war have passed, and a magical change is observed. The business of every road has been enormously increased, and this increase has been so steadily maintained that munificent revenues are flowing into once exhausted treasuries. These incomes have been sufficient in many cases to retrieve the fortunes of the roads entirely; by wiping out floating debts, perfecting roads, increasing rolling stock, and inducing lately inexorable creditors to enter into reasonable arrangements for adjusting their claims, and permitting the roads to continue in the hands of stockholders. In some cases where receivers had been appointed, the revenues of the roads have so outrun all calculation, that roads have been surrendered back again to their owners, and are now earning handsome dividends on the stock that was so lately valueless and in actual process of legal extinguishment.

It is pretty easy to account for this change in the fortune of so many great railroads. It is, doubtless, owing to a combination of causes—the blockade of the Mississippi River, the immense transportation of troops and Government property, the increased activity given to internal trade, (the country living more within itself than formerly,) and, lastly, the increased economy in working railroads, which has been an object perseveringly sought by railroad companies for several years past. There has been made immense improvement in this direction in the past few years, and when it is remembered that nearly one-half the gross receipts of all railroads are consumed in operating them, it will be seen how wide is the margin for retrenchment and reform. A saving of 10 per cent. in operating expenses is sufficient of itself to convert railroad shares of no value at all into dividend-paying property.

But the most gratifying feature in the changed condition of American railroads is, that whatever the cause of their present prosperity, their good fortune is almost sure to continue. In their present affluence of income they are ridding themselves of floating debts, and all other financial embarrassments. They will work free handed and without burdens hereafter. They will keep a large share of the commerce they have gained from the Mississippi River, and adhere to the economy of operating machinery that previous experience and misfortunes have taught. The capital once absorbed in keeping the feeble roads afloat in the money market will be released, to engage in commerce, of which the roads will become the legitimate and well-paid carriers. On the whole, it must be admitted, the war has been of infinite advantage to the American railway system, saved numerous gigantic roads from absolute financial ruin, and added millions of dollars to the wealth of stockholders.

Thoughts for the Times.—The London *Times* was not only anxious to have the Union broken up, but it is anxious to have the Military Despotism which has been built on the ruins of the old Union broken up. It is satisfied neither with freedom nor despotism, neither with a voluntary Union nor an empire of force. It even attacks our new despotism before it is consolidated, and would have it split in fragments ere it is cemented together.

The *Times* asks: "Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continent which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains?" This is rather a solemn and momentous query; and if there were not a proverb about "fools asking questions," we might answer it in a single word. But, not to imitate the foolishness of our contemporary, we should like to know why it limits the western boundary of our despotism by the Rocky Mountains? It may not know that one-third of our empire is west of that well-known range, in which third there are two great States, and four territories that will be States before the close of next year. Why, again, does it run our line *as far* west as the Rocky Mountains, when, with the exception of the Pacific coast, which it leaves off, it might, so far as population is concerned, stop with the Missouri River? We wish to relieve the ever-perturbed spirit of the *Times*; and by bearing these two curious facts in mind, it will see that the task we have now in hand is harder, and at the same time less difficult, than it had conceived.

Results of the Canal Convention.

The National Canal Convention that met at Chicago on the 2d inst., has adjourned, after a two-days' session, having adopted resolutions and appointed a Committee to look after the interests the Convention was intended to promote. In one respect the Convention was a great success. There was really a national representation of interests there. The City of St. Louis and the City of St. Paul on the far-off Mississippi, had numerous and able delegations present, and so had the City of Portland, the City of Boston, of New-York, and the City of Oswego, on the remote Atlantic and Lake coasts. And all the large cities between—Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, &c.—sent representatives to take part in the important deliberations. In most cases, the Boards of Trade of the several cities undertook to act in appointing members to the Convention, but in many other cases municipal authorities sent delegates; and a great many prominent politicians were present voluntarily, because of their general interest in the subject to be considered by the Convention. Upon the whole, while it was a "mixed Commission" as well as a voluntary one, it was a very full and fair representation of the opinions and wishes of the country in regard to the great works of internal improvement that are contemplated. A very great concourse of persons was drawn about the Convention, betokening a deep interest in it, and a quite emphatic popular approval.

But notwithstanding the intrinsic strength of the Convention as a representation of national interests and its otherwise favorable surroundings, we are sorry to feel that the moral effect of its sessions will be somewhat weakened by the exciting political and military events that occurred at Chicago simultaneously therewith, and, for the time and subsequently, took precedence in the popular mind over all other transactions. The public lost sight of one of the most respectable and influential Conventions that has assembled in the country for years, and only remembers that during the past week a newspaper was suppressed at Chicago by military power, and, amid excitement that threatened seriously the peace of a city, if not of a State, was restored by the President to its rights! We must refer, therefore, briefly to the Canal Convention that has been crowded so completely from view.

There was developed at the Convention diverse and rival interests, as might have been expected. Certain interests desired only the construction of a ship canal to unite the Mississippi River and the lakes. Others desired a like canal from Michigan City (on the southeast corner of Lake Michigan) to Toledo, on Lake Erie. Others desired a like canal around Niagara Falls. And others desired the enlargement of the Erie Canal, so as to pass ships from the Hudson to Lake Erie. It is easy to see how the Atlantic and lake cities would divide on these various projects. Oswego and the New-England cities would favor the Niagara Canal chiefly, while Buffalo and New-York would prefer the Erie Enlargement And so of the other projects.

The Convention could not, of course, exclude any of the works mentioned from its resolutions of indorsement; and yet it could name but one project specifically for distinct and unqualified approval, and *that is the canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Lakes*. And this fact really presents the only absolute unity of the Convention—the only scheme upon which the interests at work can go before Congress with any hope of success in obtaining National aid.

The resolutions declare in general terms for Ship Canals between the Mississippi River and the Lakes, and between the Lakes and the Atlantic, but devote special consideration to the first work, as follows:

"That such National highways between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be free, without tolls or restrictions; and we should deprecate the placing of this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the National credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world."

The resolutions (they were proposed by Mr. Ruggles, of this City) were unanimously adopted, and a Committee, composed of one from each State, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, urging the passage of laws to carry these objects into effect. The Committee is also empowered to call a future Convention to promote the work in hand, if it be deemed advisable.

It is clear to every mind that the construction of the proposed canal between the Mississippi River and the Lakes is of immediate and vast importance to the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, now deriving so much of its vital element from the West, and it is of no less consequence to the West itself, in view of the protracted embargo on the Mississippi River, and the future danger of hostilities on its Southern banks. As for the canals east of Chicago, they will excite State and city rivalries, and encounter the active opposition of great railroad interests, and these causes will delay the adoption of any legislation on the subject—it may be for years. In the mean time the entire country will be suffering for lack of the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan Canal, upon which all great interests are practically agreed. We earnestly press it, therefore, upon the Committee having the whole subject in charge, to keep the schemes separate and distinct, as far as possible, and not allow the chief project to fail because of rivalries between, or opposition to, those of less immediate importance.

The Democratic Party and the Peace Movement.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, a leading organ of the Democratic party, tries very hard to throw upon the Republicans the responsibility of the recent Peace meeting,—or, as it styles it, "this Convention of Mr. Wood." While the Democratic papers were content to pass it without notice, the Republican journals, it alleges, "spread its doings broadcast under flaring captions, with a view of giving them character and currency—the New-York Times being foremost in this work." This is very absurd. We did for that Convention precisely what we do for every other—gave its proceedings a full and fair report, not on account of any sympathy with them, but for the information of the public. It is certainly important for the Democrats of the interior to know what their brethren of the City are doing; and if they cannot get this information from their own organs, they ought to feel grateful to other journals for giving it to them.

The *Union* ingeniously connects Mayor Wood's visit to Washington and his interview with the President, with this trumped-up Republican intrigue. Whether it expects that Mr. Wood will convert President Lincoln to his peace views, or what other specific calamity it apprehends from his visit, we do not understand. Meantime, the best thing the *Union and Advertiser*, and all other Democratic organs, can possibly do, is to repudiate utterly all sympathy with the sentiments of this Peace meeting, and to reiterate constantly the *Union's* explicit and emphatic declaration, that "the position of the Democracy is firmly and unqualifiedly *against any peace that does not have as a condition precedent the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the law in every inch of Federal territory.*" If they will hold this ground steadily and firmly, and then act accordingly by sustaining the Government in the measures which it finds necessary to the securing of such a peace, they will save the Union and put the Democratic party in a position to achieve lasting triumphs hereafter.

An Able Speech.—Roebuck sustains his reputation in his Sheffield speech on the war. No man in England could have uttered such an amusing series of logical contradictions and non-sequiturs. Our fathers fought for independence and threw off the English yoke; and this established the "great principle" that any people anywhere, at any time, could throw off any yoke, "whatever that yoke may be," and declare themselves independent. France aided our Revolution; which established "another great principle," that any neutral Power could ally itself with the "so-called fighting body," fighting for independence. Verily, "great principles" are cheap, and do not need even one leg to stand upon. Roebuck treats his horse well, and so must the rebel his slave. The slaves are kindly treated and like their condition, yet Roebuck hates Slavery and regards it with the greatest horror, though he is convinced slavery must exist until the black man obtains the education which it is death for him to attempt to acquire. Roebuck does not desire war with the North, but shows it would be rather a good thing. No body of men so much desire England's interference in the war as the Northern States themselves; yet it is clear he thinks we would fight England if she gratify our dearest desires.

The popular theory in America, whenever any man or officer does or says any very stupid or senseless thing, is that he was drunk; but we fear that when Roebuck delivered this speech he was sober. It's so like him.

The Crisis at Hand.—If the captured dispatch from the rebel commander at Vicksburgh is genuine and true, we may look for a speedy termination of affairs there. On the 28th ult., his forage was all gone, his ammunition nearly exhausted, the men were on quarter rations, and he could only hold out ten days. The ten days are more than up—they closed with last week. Some of the statements in this dispatch are corroborated by facts already in our knowledge—such as the running out of mules from Vicksburgh and the shooting of horses. If Pemberton was so hard up for supplies, however, we think he made a mistake in running out his mules; for, killed and salted, they would have made good victual in a strait. At the siege of Derry and at many another historical seige, there was much worse fare than mule meat. Pemberton's stupidity in this respect rather confirms the Southern story that he is a traitor—not to say an ass.

It is rather likely that the rebels will make two or three heavy *sorties* on our lines when they reach the point of desperation. But Grant is fully prepared for this, and has abundant force well posted to meet them. We hope that before the close of the week Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will be ours, and the whole line of the Mississippi River.

Rebel Movements.—We suppose all the thousand rumors concerning the late movements of the rebel army may be considered set at rest by the facts developed on the daring reconnoissance to the south bank of the Rappahannock on Friday last, of which we published telegraphic news yesterday, and give an excellent account today. It was fully ascertained that the rebel army was nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, and that no offensive movement had been begun, though there were evidences that one was intended. We are glad that Gen. Hooker made this reconnoissance, if it were but to quiet the public mind. The reconnoissance itself was admirably executed in all its details. It is to be

hoped that Gen. HOOKER may by such means as this keep himself thoroughly posted in regard to rebel manœuvres. In this way, they will neither be able to surprise us, as they did by the retreat from Manassas, nor assail us with overwhelming force at unexpected times and places, as they have so often done. Such movements keep the enemy on the alert for the safety of his own position, and also do much to keep up the spirits of our men, by breaking the dreary dullness of a long inaction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report that STUART, with a large cavalry force, is on this side of the Rappahannock, is untrue. Recent reconnoissances report no rebels except a few guerrillas visible on this side of the river.

EQUIPMENTS AND ARMS

By order of the War Department paragraph 1,385 army regulations is so amended as to authorize issues, without payment, of equipments and arms necessary to the performance of such duty to officers detailed for special duty requiring them to be mounted; and for which service they receive no additional compensation. Officers thus detailed are ordered to receipt for all equipments or arms so issued to them.

THE CHEROKEES.

A letter received by Commissioner DOLE from JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, states that at a called session of the National Cherokee Council, in February last, bills were passed—first, to abrogate the treaty with the Confederate States; second, to appoint Representatives of the Cherookee Nation to the United States Government, with full powers to treat; third, to authorize a general Indian Council; fourth, to depose all officers of the Cherokee Nation disloyal to the Federal Government; fifth, to abolish Slavery in the Cherokee Nation. JOHN ROSS urges our Government to occupy the Cherokee country with a large military force, as the basis of its extreme western operations. The representatives mentioned above—JOHN ROSS, principal Chief; Lieut.-Col. LEWIS DOWNING, Capt. JAMES MCDANIEL and Rev. EVAN JONES—are now at Willard's.

UNITED STATES JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

Hon. JNO. A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has been appointed United States District Judge for the District of Florida, *vice* Judge MARVIN, resigned.

ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Admiral DUPONT will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf Department.

SECRETARY USHER.

The Secretary of the Interior (USHER) has returned from the West.

OFFICERS OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Surgeon C. H. LAUB has been ordered to report to Gen. CASEY as a member of the board to examine officers applying for commissions in the negro regiments.

HOSPITALS BROKEN UP.

Several of the military hospitals at Evansville, Ind., have been broken up by order of the Surgeon-General.

WATER RIGHTS.

The commission appointed some time since to value the water rights of the Potomac Manufacturing Company at the Great Falls, have given separate awards of damages, ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.

DISMISSED—CASHIERED.

By direction of Gen. HOOKER, Capt. ALMON D. BORDEN, Co. K, Third Michigan Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieut. JAMES D. BENNETT, Co. B, of the same regiment, has been cashiered, and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him.

By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, Capt. FRED. TRENE, Co. I, Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, has been dismissed the service. Cause, drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Second Lieut. ROBERT HART, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers has been sentenced, by Court-martial, for misbehavior before the enemy, to be "dishonorably dismissed the service." The sentence, &c., has been approved by Gen. HOOKER.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The sentence of death pronounced by Court-martial against Privates ENOS DAILY, PHILIP MARGRAFF and CARLOS HARRINGTON, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment, New-York Volunteers, for desertion, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment in Fort Delaware.

SENTENCE REVOKED.

By direction of the President, the sentence of dismissal published against First Lieut. JOHN C. WALSH, Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, in General Orders No. 68, of March 8, 1863, from the War Department, is revoked.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

The following parties, convicted by a military commission, convened at Cincinnati, of aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government, have been sentenced to imprisonment, at hard labor, during the continuance of the war: Christian S. Leech, James T. Rumford, Zebulon S. Rankin, James A. Scudder, John A. Rankin, James B. Bennett, Wm. Vawter and Geo. Laws. The place of imprisonment will be Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio.

DEATHS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Thos. Conway, Thirty-third New-York.
Wm. Latham, Thirty-seventh New-York.
Thos. McGowan, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York.
Mortimer Van Etten, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York.
Warren A. Lamb, Twenty-first Connecticut.
Austin Judd, Fourteenth Connecticut.
Geo. W. Garland, Twelfth New-Hampshire.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Capt. SIDNEY CLARK has been detailed for Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. His headquarters are at Leavenworth.

THE MORMONS.

The statement which recently appeared in the newspapers charging the Mormons with assisting the Indians in a fight with the California Volunteers, is contradicted by a prominent Mormon now here, who says he is cognizant of the facts. The article to which exception is taken was based on respectable authority, including Col. CONNOR's official report.

The Billiard Tournament.

The play will be continued this afternoon and evening. The contestants in the afternoon will be TIEMAN against ESTEPHE, and KAVANAGH against DEERY. In the evening SEEREITER plays against FOX, and GOLDTHWAITE against ESTEPHE. The following is the grand score up to Saturday night:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
1. Kavanagh	5	5	0
2. Fox	5	3	2
3. Foley	6	3	3
4. Seereiter	6	3	3
5. Deery	6	3	3
6. Goldthwaite	5	2	3
7. Tieman	6	2	4
8. Estephe	5	1	4

The winner of the champion table must win seven games.

Note from Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO., No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to state that the advices received from Nicaragua, of later date than those which are published in your paper of this morning, addressed to this Company by its officers and by those who, from their official relations near the Government of Nicaragua, are best informed on all the points referred to in said letter, give the most unqualified contradiction to each and all of those statements.

This Company has no doubt of being at this time in full possession of all its rights, privileges and property on the Isthmus; and as it is in the enjoyment of all the means and facilities necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, the regular line will continue to be run as advertised. I remain, Sir, yours repectfully,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding "the desire of the public to hear Mlle. VESTVALI in some of her celebrated rôles," the season at the Winter Garden, after a sorry experiment, has come to an abrupt end. It was based simply and purely upon pretence, and therefore merits the fate that has been awarded to it. Without a single male artist, without a second or third rate prima donna, without in fact anything that constitutes a company, it would have been strange, indeed, if a different result had been attained. A limited knowledge of English seems to have been the only art capital of the concern, but this was hardly a sufficient of an attraction to justify double prices. It was a mistake to call the concern an English opera; every one knew that it was nothing of the kind; it was a mistake, also, after bestowing on it the name of Italian opera, to commence with "Il Trovatore," a work which does not depend on the contralto voice, and which in every respect has been given so well and so often at the Academy, that a hasty performance elsewhere, without the attraction of grand artists, was not likely to excite the community. And this is just the point; the public does not want hasty performances of opera anywhere, and least of all, in a theatrical establishment. It would have been a disgrace to any but a provincial community if Mlle. VESTVALI's miserable attempt had succeeded. Better a thousand times no opera, than have it cause such needy experiments. Still, we are sorry that the lady has been the victim of a mistaken idea. She is an excellent and graceful actress, and a singer who generally succeeds in pleasing the public. After a long absence, she was justified in expecting a hearty and genial reception. On some future occasion she will, we are sure, attain it; but we warn her again against any new experiment in management. On Friday next Mlle. VESTVALI will take her benefit. We trust there will be an opportunity of hearing the lady to better advantage in the Fall. Her proper place is at the Academy of Music. Adventures elsewhere invariably come to grief.

The new drama of the "Duke's Motto" has been received with so much favor by the frequenters of Niblo's Garden, and is in fact so well calculated to work itself into a white heat of popularity, that there can hardly be a doubt about its running through the summer months. The cast is all that the piece requires; the scenery is from the galleries of four of the best scenic artists in the country; the dresses are appropriate, and the incidental music hurries on the scene with the requisite velocity. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that increasing audiences reward Mr. WHEATLEY's enterprise. At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre the season is drawing steadily to a close. Several old comedies will be repeated during the present week, opening to-night with "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." On Thursday, PLANCHE's drama of the "Knights of the Round Table," will be produced for the first time at this house.

The four dwarfs at Barnum's Museum, will continue on exhibition till Saturday next, when the party will, we are assured, be broken up. In the Lecture room, there are (afternoon and evening) excellent dramatic performances.

The WEBB Sisters will be the next "stars" at the Winter Garden.

We are requested to state that the lady who has recently played "Deborah," at the Winter Garden, was not an elocutionary pupil of Mr. ISAAC C. PRAY, as announced in this paper on Monday last.

We have recently taken occasion to refer to the general mendacity of theatrical announcements. Another instance of the virulence of this spirit of untruth has been furnished during the past week. A lady, who, we presume, is an amateur, has appeared in a new version of MOSENTHAL's "Deborah," at the Winter Garden. A failure more complete both as regards the piece and the actress probably never occurred in any civilized city. It was absolute and unequivocal. Out of mere charity to a lady who has yet time to learn, scarcely any mention was made of the fiasco in the Press. The critics allowed it to pass by as an indiscretion; but the agent, it seems, did not allow it to exist as a fact. In his next advertisement he announced the fizzle as an "unquestioned triumph," and for a week he has endeavored to impose on the public by reiterating in one way or another this barefaced statement. Fortunately, however, the public does not allow itself to be imposed upon very readily. The "unquestioned triumph" has been an exclusive affair, and the benches have been empty.

Reorganization of the Thirty-first Regiment.

As will be seen by the annexed order, Col. FRANK JONES is authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first New-York Volunteer regiment. He has already enlisted 200 men, and will in a short time have 700 more, all of whom have been in the service:

THE ORDER.

[Extract.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 266.—Col. FRANK JONES is hereby authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first regiment New-York State Volunteers, to serve in the army of the United States for three years, unless sooner discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. G.

Obituary.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following particulars of the life of Mr. F. M. DREXEL, the well-known banker of that City, who died on Friday, in consequence of injuries received by jumping from the cars when they were in motion. It says:

"Mr. DREXEL started life as a portrait painter in Mexico and South America, and has ever been a gentleman of fine taste in the fine arts. He subsequently started in the banking business at Louisville with I. M. FRANCISCUS, and shortly thereafter came to Philadelphia, where he opened, on a moderate capital, in the bank note and specie business. Here, assisted by his sons, who are now connected in the firm, he has steadily prospered, and the house is now one of the wealthiest in the country. Some twelve years ago, then over sixty years of age, Mr. D. went to California and opened a banking house, under the title of DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, which was the leading banking house of that day. With that business perspicacity which has so signally charaterized his life, he wisely closed his California house before the first financial revulsion there, realizing very largely on its operations. The house here has a branch at New-York, in the firm of READ, DREXEL & Co. Mr. DREXEL has recently invested largely in city real estate, is a large owner in productive copper mines, and in most of the more important improvements of the State."

THE SIDON.—The steamer *Sidon* sails from this port on Wednesday next. Commercial dispatches and letters will be forwarded by leaving them at the Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKER, No. 145 Broadway.

PERSONAL.—Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, is in this City.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

For Moths.
CEDAR CAMPHOR is not "just as good," but altogether preferable to the old-fashioned white camphor gum or brown crude camphor, both now expensive, and always evaporating more speedily than desirable. Cedar Camphor is cheap, fragrant, durable and reliable. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

S. T.—1860—X.
CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.
To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.
Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.
3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS.
At Retail.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilecnics, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.
E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Eugene Ferris & Son's Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, also Paris boots, shoes and gaiters, all styles, No. 81 Nassau-st. and 694 Broadway, 2 doors below 4th-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Sunday morning, June 7, at Manhattanville, ELLEN, the widow of David Atkinson, late of this City, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, George and John, and of her son-in-law, Henry L. Hoguet, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, a 10½ o'clock, when a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

CLEMENT.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, CHARLES CLEMENT, of New-Orleans, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New-York Hotel, Broadway, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

COSGROVE.—At Haverstraw, at 12 o'clock, June 7, Mrs. REBECCA COSGROVE, widow of the late Christopher Cosgrove, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GILBERT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, Rev. RAPHAEL GILBERT, aged 68 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, aged 68 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

The Committee, and the Sons of Connecticut, are invited to attend the funeral of their associate and Treasurer, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 27th-st. By order

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

HAYDEN.—In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, JOHN HAYDEN, Jr., son of John and Eliza Hayden, aged 12 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 439 Water-st., Elizabethtown.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, GEORGIANA NASH, daughter of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 40 East 25th st.

KIPP.—On Saturday, June 6, at her residence, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., CATHARINE P. KIPP, youngest daughter of the late John Kipp.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred at Chappaqua.

MCKENZIE.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, June 7, WILLIAM E. BARNES, infant son of Wm. V. and Lavinia M. McKenzie.

METTLER.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, June 6, of consumption, MARY JANE, wife of James Mettler, and adopted daughter of W. N. Seymour.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from her late residence, West 34th-st., near 1st-av., at 12 o'clock M.

MORRIS.—in Richmond, Va., on March 23 last, Mrs. CLARA MORRIS, daughter of Henry Hart, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

PUTNAM.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 7, JULIA A., wife of Rev. F. C. Putnam.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, South Bergen, this day, (Monday,) at 5 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peleg Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday evening, June 6, after a lingering illness, CARRIE E., eldest daughter of Seaman N. and Elizabeth A. Snedeker, aged 14 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Hempstead, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jamesid p, New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 5½ P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, 1863, Mrs. MARGARET THOMAS, the wife of Peter Thomas, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the Franklin av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. Greenleaf s.) near Myrtle-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—June 6, 1863.
7, 18, 40, 58, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 6, 1863.
60, 1, 42, 74, 56, 33, 69, 2, 63, 26, 44, 46, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
Through his newly-invented Instrument.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested.
CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

R. R. R.
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
Is secured by all who suffer pain, by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The moment it is applied externally, or a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water taken internally, the most severe pains cease. In attacks of Headache, Toothache, Diarrhea, Pain in the Bowels, or Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, or any affection where pain is experienced, relief is instantly afforded. Its continued use will rapidly cure the disease.
A TRUE DISCOVERY.
DISCOVERED AT LAST—AN EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE—For the cure of Scrofula, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Head, Bad Legs, and all skin diseases. Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent, is superior to all Sarsaparillas in use. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases. Dose, only a dessert spoonful three times per day. Sold by Druggists.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED A
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
to our business, and stocked it with a large assortment of
PIECE GOODS.
We are prepared to furnish, at short notice,
GARMENTS TO MEASURE,
of the best materials, latest styles, and
WARRANTED PERFECT FITS!
All our goods, READY MADE or TO ORDER, we are offering at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment.
CALL AND SEE US, AND TEST THIS ASSERTION.
☞ The daily papers are posted at 7 o'clock A. M., upon our BULLETIN, for the benefit of all who choose to read them, and we issue on large posters, at 3 P. M., the latest telegraph news from all points of the compass.
Our store is open for business from 7 A. M., until 8 P. M., (Saturday's excepted, when we close at 11½ P. M.) The Bulletin, will remain out until half-past 9 o'clock every evening.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $5 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING
FROM EUROPE,
MAKING OUR ASSORTMENT VERY COMPLETE
OF
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES.
MIRRORS and CORNICES.
Many of our orders for above goods were placed in hands of manufacturers in Europe, *when exchange was at a small premium*, and can be sold at a *very moderate* advance over old prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—PERSONS SUFFERING from this affliction should call at once and get WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and be made comfortable and Cured. It is the best Truss in the World. Is Light, Clean and Easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It has an inward and upward action. Female Supporters on the same principle.
GREGORY & CO., No. 633 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE,
All goods warranted.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
DR. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Sub-Committee of Arrangements of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council would respectfully call the attention of the citizens, as well as the officers of the different Regiments, to the change of the Programme for the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments N. Y. S. V., on MONDAY, the 8th, at 5 o'clock. The Banquet will positively take place at the City Assembly Rooms at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Should the weather look unfavorable for the Military Parade, the officers of the different regiments are respectfully invited to meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to consult with the Committee on National Affairs as to the propriety of postponing the same until the next fair day; and if they conclude not to proceed, the citizens will be notified of such an event by the City Hall bell and other fire bells throughout the city striking ten three successive times at the hour of half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

They accordingly submit the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS (IRISH RIFLES) AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD,) ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863:

The Military will be under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.

A salute will be fired by Capt. Goodwin, at the Park, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Procession will move in the following order:

Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with troop of cavalry.
Regiment of First New-York Cavalry.
Military escort, composed of the Seventh, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Fifty-fifth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments New-York State National Guard.
Officers, Volunteers and National Guard, not on duty, in Uniform.
First regiment New-York State Volunteers.
Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers and Scott Life Guard.
Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff, and Brig.-Gen. Meagher and Staff.
Guard of Honor.
Col. Strong, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, New-York State Volunteers, wounded and in a carriage.
Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, side by side.
Wounded Officers and Soldiers of both regiments in carriages.
Sergeant-at-Arms, in carriage.
Mayor and Common Council in carriages.
Regiments of Returned Volunteers.
Battery of four guns.
Squadron of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Otto.

The line of march will be as follows:

Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at five o'clock P. M., and by Gen. McClellan (if in the City,) in front of the St. Nicholas or Fifth-avenue Hotel, and by Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street around Union-square, up by Fourth-avenue, through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway; down Broadway to the City Assembly rooms, where they will be dismissed.

The Regiments will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.

The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings, and masters of vessels in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Police Department will please see that the line of March is not sprinkled during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVELAND,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowen, &c., J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-houses, storehouse, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for the shipping coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees of Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT
COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 102 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of unique and recherché works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. COOK will sell, at store No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of first-class cabinet furniture—embracing the usual varieties of parlor, library, dining room and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany—Turkish lounges and easy-chairs, Hall stands, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF HICKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots on west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts.; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 95.5x112.

12TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—96 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st.; the land is high and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
456 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MARLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL-ST., PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 96 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103 1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 34 and 36 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD EINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Greuze,
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens,
Paul Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carraci,	Breughel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites. It will well repay the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
CORINTH COPPER COMPANY, No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York, June 1, 1863.—The following described shares of the capital stock of the Corinth Copper Company will be sold at public auction, for the payment of assessments due thereon and unpaid on THURSDAY, 11th June, instant, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock—

Messrs. Allen, Treasurer, 200 shares, Nos. 6,771 to 6,970.
Joseph J. Bicknell, 5,017 shares, Nos. 1,312 to 6,328.
Aaron Close, 167 shares, Nos. 6,971 to 7,137.
J. C. Culbertson, 200 shares, Nos. 6,569 to 6,768.
W. P. Lee, 34 shares, Nos. 7,138 to 7,171.
D. L. Lombard, 2 shares, Nos. 6,769 and 6,770.
H. S. Souie, 160 shares, Nos. 6,469 to 6,568.
Samuel Smith, 400 shares, Nos. 7,237 to 7,636.
J. Lhoadan Smith, 225 shares, Nos. 7,637 to 7,861.
Ira Towle, 34 shares, Nos. 7,172 to 7,205.
C. M. Wheatley, 31 shares, Nos. 7,206 to 7,236.

W. A. CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS.—A valuable country-seat, at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country-seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq.; containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice house, and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING.
Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 768 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY,
BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church,)—

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Ronbe, of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkesbergh,	Gee. Morland,
De Dreux,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Gesselchaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
Chevr Falardeau.	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Werst,	McEntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Cassilear,	Ranney,
Burford,	E. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO,
Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer,
Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF the effects of a family discontinuing housekeeping.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, SILVER PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

On MONDAY, June 8, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock, All the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, two painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding, crockery, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mirrors, &c., &c.

Also, at same time, one handsome light wagon, with top, built by Miner & Stevens, in good order.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.
R. HOE & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.
W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 82 South-st.
SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.
C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, New-York.
JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
GILMAN, SON & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place.
WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., No. 53 Chambers-st.
HALSTED, HAINES & Co., No. 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s. 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, June 3, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
	Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	H. RANSOM,
ENGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOHN PENFOLD,	C. J. SMITH,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALVE. E. LAING,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
SILAS BRONSON,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. RAENO,	YZUAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN WATSON,	LAWRENCE TURNER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
NOAH S. HUNT,	THOMAS SMULL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN J. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, June 2, 1863.
At an annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:

JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
CHARLES STOUT,
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT SIX PER CENT., FOR a term of years, on improved City property, in sums of from $2,000 to $9,000. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture. Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class.) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 6, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature) A. B.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee:

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. (Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from Laws of the United States.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as princip

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.: S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.: LANDON, No 38 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOL-OGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty; (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature, the practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and all impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. Prepared only by THOS. STARR, successor to C. H. Ring, No. 142 Fulton-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, [illegible]. The best cure.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:		
SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNDSDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....33 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 5 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ATON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $15.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....June 20
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-

York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A.C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitl	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Ation, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road: at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.: for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.) | Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M. | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE

Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, same Pier, at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32, East River, Catharine-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELLIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depôts free. Fare 50c nts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & F. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHAR-TER for excursions: Florida and Valley Groves to let; also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, well bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Brett, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR STRAWberry roans, closely matched, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands, true and kind, will be sold cheap—together or single. Apply at No. 153 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette-place, near Astor-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1826, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A NEAT FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT and fixtures for sale cheap: choice location; at the terminus of two principal thoroughfares; daily receipts, $80 to $120; exceedingly favorable; 4 years lease.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $50. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—PRACTICAL applications (daily). Science and success. Dispensing New Idea. Numbness, &c., readily yield to this vitalizing mode of treatment. POULSON'S Institute, No. 730 East 10th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.
MONDAY, JUNE 8.
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
TIEMAN against ESTEPHE.
KAVANAGH against DEERY.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SEEREITER against FOX.
GOLDTHWAIT against ESTEPHE.

At the afternoon exhibitions
LADIES,
accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without extra charge.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS EACH.
For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN.
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUCE,
That assisted by
Prof. J. B. BROWN
and
Mrs. E. F. ELLET,
She will appear in a
READING AND RECITATION
OF
SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS,
At Dodworth's Hall,
On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents,
To be had at
Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
ONE WEEK.
Grand combination of
DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AND
FATHER REED'S CONCERT,
By the principal artists of his
OLD FOLKS TROUP.

The services of these celebrated artists have been secured at great expense, who will appear in their most choice selections, and with
THE HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND.
on over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris, cannot fail to please and instruct. Open
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. L. P. BARRETT.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

The following distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion and will appear:—Mrs. W. J. Gladstane, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss Hyatt, Messrs. D. Setchell, D. Barton Hill, J. McCullough, A. H. Davenport, J. Martin, T. E. Morris and Jeffries. Box book now open.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen and their wives, with full board for the ladies; partial for gentlemen if required. Inquire at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AT NO. 13 BOND-ST., SEVEN DOORS from Broadway, furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. House occupied by young man and wife, no children. Handsomely furnished rooms and suites will be rented to those desiring fine apartments, and are willing to pay for the same.

A GERMAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS MUSIC teacher, wishes to engage a furnished room and board, for which lessons will be given in exchange; superior references given. Address Miss A. B., No. 48 West 21st-st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Movements of Our Forces in Virginia.

Gold Up to 600 Premium in Richmond.

THE WAR POPULAR IN THE NORTH.

A Dissertation on the Evils of Blockade Running.

Trouble Brewing Between North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

From prisoners taken last evening I have obtained copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of June 5. I send you the chief items of interest.

From the Richmond Whig, June 5.

FROM KING WILLIAM.

We learn from a gentleman who reached this city yesterday from King William, that there is no truth in the report that a body of Yankee cavalry were making a raid through that county, burning and pillaging as they went. Everything is quiet in that county, and the people experience a sense of relief at the departure of the Yankees from West Point, which is almost indescribable. With regard to the destination of the troops who left the Point, there is a division of opinion. Some believe they crossed the Rappahannock to join HOOKER'S command, while others express the belief that they sailed direct for Washington. A body of troops last week passed through King and Queen, and crossed the Rappahannock at Urbanna, in Middlesex County, but they are believed to have been a portion of KILPATRICK'S command.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

One hundred and ninety-eight Yankee prisoners, captured at Raymond, Miss., arrived here on Wednesday evening, and were assigned quarters at the Libby. It would be a material saving of expense and trouble if some arrangement could be made for the exchange of prisoners at some other place in the Confederacy besides City Point. The transportation and guard from Mississippi to Virginia constitute no small item.

PREMIUM ON GOLD.

On account of the scarcity of the precious metals, and the demand for exchange or its equivalent, the brokers have again raised the premium for gold. It is now held firmly at $6 premium, selling rate. The brokers offer $5 50 premium, or $12 in currency for $2 in gold—a fact which illustrates the scarcity of coin, and not the depreciation of our paper money. Silver is fifty cents below the rate for gold.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 5.

THE WAR POPULAR AT THE NORTH.

A gentleman of this city, just returned from the manufacturing districts of the North, says the people have no wish to see the war ended. All are making money by contracts, working night and day, and are willing to pay $300 for substitutes out of their profits. Manufacturers make no complaint of their taxes. They do not feel any of the horrors of war, and care nothing about it. Several are engaged largely in making cotton cards and other articles necessary for us, which they ship to Nassau and thence South.

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh, Va., *Express*, writing from the Blackwater, says:

"The iron on the Seaboard Railroad, erroneously reported, a short time since, as having been taken up by Gen. LONGSTREET'S orders, and now being in our possession, has, in the last week, been seized by the Yankees, and carried to Suffolk. Steps were taken, whilst our army was investing that place, which would have secured to us that much needed article, had not circumstances rendered it necessary for Gen. LONGSTREET to withdraw his forces sooner than he probably anticipated. It is currently reported here, and generally believed, that the enemy are evacuating Suffolk, or at least are about to do so. It is said they are throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles this side of Norfolk, and intend falling back on them. Movements here indicate that the greater part of Gen. PECK'S army has been sent to HOOKER, and that Gen. LEE is aware of it."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Blockade running has become a regular business in the South. So great are the facilities for running merchandise in and out of the Confederacy, and so enormous the profits realized from these ventures, that every one with money to invest wishes to take a hand in the game, and new companies are being established every day with that view. It is therefore high time that the attention of our legislators should be given to the subject; it is one which calls for an early and searching investigation.

There can be no earthly doubt that the business of blockade running, as at present conducted is doing much permanent injury to our circulation; that the morals of our people are anything but benefited by it, as it panders to their vices, instead of ministering to their real wants, and there is abundant evidence to show that most of the cotton and tobacco which finds its way out goes into the hands of Yankee speculators, *who flood our market in return with their poisonous drugs and trumpery notions.*

It is the duty of the Government to gather all the facts bearing upon this matter, and to lay them before Congress on the very first day of the approaching session. The injury which the Confederacy has already sustained from the abuses of the present system is incalculable, and no time should be lost in devising proper measures for making it what it ought to be, a benefit to us, instead of a positive curse, which it bids fair to become should its present operations be allowed to go on much longer unchecked. Nothing can be easier than to place this trade under such regulations and restrictions as will, to a great extent, prevent our enemies from deriving all its benefits, without the slightest compensating advantage to our people or Government. The suicidal "let alone" policy has been tried long enough, and we can all perceive with what results. Let a new and well guarded system be inaugurated as speedily as possible; the statesman by whom such a reform shall be effected will deserve and receive the thanks of the nation.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers pay high tributes of respect to Stonewall JACKSON.

Persons from New-Orleans represent the condition of the city as very gloomy and depressing. It is impossible to estimate the number of old residents who have abandoned the place under the recent order. They were leaving in all directions. Many of them had gone to Havana. There was no business. The town seemed to be occupied by none but negro soldiers. BANKS has concluded to garrison New-Orleans with 18,000 negro troops. BANKS' tyranny threatens to be more than BUTLER'S.

About six thousand men, women and children have lately been exiled from New-Orleans. Such a scene of wholesale exile has not been witnessed in modern times. It carries back the world to barbarous ages, and exhibits the Yankee nation in the light of one of the most cruel, unrelenting and brutal of the races of men that have flourished in any age.

EXCLUSIVE NEWS.

The old *National Intelligencer* newspaper-office at Washington City has died out, and the office was recently sold at auction.

The *Dispatch* has a long editorial on the "Duration of the War," and says that "ninety-nine out of every hundred Southern people are making up their minds to accept, with fortitude and resignation, war as their natural condition for the remainder of their earthly existence." It closes by saying, "Let us see how long he will want the war to last, *when all the horrors that the South has witnessed are transferred to Northern soil.*"

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

We fear that the same conflict between the State authorities and the Confederate Government, which was witnessed in this State at the session of the last Legislature, but which had seemed to die out for some time past, is about to be revived again, not as in the first instance, by the direct representatives of the people, but by the action of the judiciary and the executive.

The Legislature, upon a full and mature consideration of the ten regiment bill, recoiled before the consequences that would ensue to the Confederacy from a direct repudiation of its authority by one of the most powerful States constituting that Confederation. To the honor of the State, her always unsullied faith in keeping her contracts was not disgraced by the Legislature.

Is there anything in our present condition that renders the withdrawal of North Carolina from her compact with her sister States of the Confederacy a matter of indifference to the common cause, or which will render such an abandonment less a blot upon the honor of the State than that course would have been last Winter.

The objects of the Confederation are not yet obtained. The Yankees still make war upon us, desolating our country and threatening to confiscate our property. They have as yet offered no terms of an "honorable peace," a phrase which of late has become so dear to many. The peace they offer is one whose only stipulations are unconditional obedience to the will of LINCOLN, and a full surrender of every private right and every power the State has heretofore claimed.

North Carolina's aid to the present struggle has been great and important, and her troops in the field and resources at home occupy a distinguished place in the history of this revolution. The Confederacy cannot dispense with her services. There is no fact more patent than this. It is a proud reflection that the fact is so, and at the same time it calls upon North Carolina to render services in proportion to her power, or else bow her head in shame to the disgraceful charge of being a laggard in her own cause. She has won too much honor for this. Her glory is an inheritance to her children too sacred to be dimmed by a momentary impatience. It becomes, therefore, the duty of her rulers and the guardians of her laws to preserve her name and fame forever free from the charge of betraying, to the smallest extent, her covenanted faith.

The only honest course for a State composing the Confederacy is, *to give her all to the contest now raging, or to quit the field at once.* There can be no divided service compatible either with honor or safety.

But to return to the subject of our comments. It has become the established usage with the judiciary of the States to construe the acts of the Confederate Congress, and in this way to render the operation of a general law dependent upon the individual opinion of the judges of the States. Probably this evil arises from the want of a Confederate tribunal in a great measure. Not only judges, but the executives of the several States have become judicial tribunals, and every law of Congress must run the gauntlet of the interpretation of the authorities of the Confederate Government, of the Governors of the different States, and of the several judges of those States.

We have observed with regret a recent order of the Governor, by which he commands the officers of the State to resist by force, the arrest of any person claimed as a conscript, who has once been discharged by the decision of a State Judge.

We object to the order on this distinct ground: by it the Governor assumes that function of the judiciary. He claims for himself—indirectly it may be, but none the less certainly—the power to construe every law passed by Congress. And he not only becomes the Judge, but he is the executor of his own decrees. This combination of executive and judicial officers, is positively forbidden by every constitution known to Americans.

We should rather see the Governor occupy the position of an umpire to reconcile the claims of the General Government and the rights of the citizen. But he has assumed the position of an avowed advocate of the supremacy of the State Judges, and has in advance decided all cases against the claims of the Confederate Government.

We look with alarm upon these unsettled and conflicting claims. They present a state of things most grateful to mischief-makers of every class; they offer opportunity for disaffection to rapidly undermine the strength and efficiency of the army, and they lead to just such a confusion of rights and uncertainty of duties which have ever tempted the ambitious to grasp at forbidden power, and the people to covet the quiet of despotism rather than enjoy a nominal liberty at the price of eternal alarms.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, in an editorial on the 28th, expresses indignation at LINCOLN'S attempt to make the Southern Confederacy the Botany Bay of the North, and advises the return of VALLANDIGHAM to the Federal lines as a professed public enemy.

In a leader of the 29th, it speaks in a milder strain, as follows:

"We have little to say in addition to what we have already said in regard to the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Had we consulted our feelings, perhaps we would have said less, or remained silent altogether. How natural it is that we all feel kindly toward Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. But duty before feelings always in an emergency. We are quite sure that no one will appreciate the force of our remarks more clearly, or accept them in franker spirit, than the subject himself. Upon the mind of a weak man they might fall harshly, as the first token of public opinion, but to his enlightened liberality, they will come in a shape more charitable than ill-natured or violent, for our counsel is sincere, and, we believe, also correct. Seriously, we do not doubt the course which he will adopt. We really consider his prospects to be Governor of Ohio very fair. We wish them realized, because he is a peace man—an able and honest one. With such a man as President of the United States, we could always remain at peace. He is our style of man, and as such we do not wish him consigned to the obscurity and misfortune of an exile where he is powerless for good. While he is with us, let us show him how deeply we can sympathize with a foeman worthy of our steel—a generous enemy. Let him take away with him no ill feeling. Let him understand, as no one is better able to do, the motives which prompt us—motives of public duty mingled with great personal admiration. We admire McCLELLAN, and we admire BUELL also. We admire any man of courage and capacity, who has waged this war upon Christian principles. We admire Mr. VALLANDIGHAM more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith untarnished ever since. His crowning speech at the last Congress we pronounced at the time the finest document of the present age, and we entertain for the author nothing but respect and kindness."

On the 29th it says, in another leader:

"His (VALLANDIGHAM'S) road, which leads up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all the way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of NAPOLEON from Elba was the signal for a general reaction in France. Thousands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the 'Little Corporal'—bars nor iron, nor prison nor Island. He stood once more on his native heath. The superstition of the popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S return be as speedy. Let the absence of a single month find him issuing an address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

'I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and constitution; thrown, contrary to my will, across the lines of the public enemy, whose refusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and honor; I, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonets, but not dead or dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.'

The effect would be magical."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th has the following account of VALLANDIGHAM'S arrival in the rebel lines:

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has just arrived. He was brought to our lines by a flag of truce, but the commander of the outposts refused to recognize it for any such purpose as a claim of right to send any one through our lines by authority. The Federals, becoming alarmed, retired, leaving Mr. V. with his baggage upon the neutral ground. When our officers approached him, he proposed delivering himself as a prisoner of war. This was declined, inasmuch as he was not in the service of the United States. Upon learning his name and situation, he was, however, received as an exile, banished from his State, and, as such, tendered the hospitality of the country, as any foreigner seeking a refuge, or banished from home for opinion's sake. He was then received by Gen. MASON, and escorted to his headquarters, without any demonstration. There he was received by Col. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, of Gen. BRAGG'S Staff, and by him conveyed in a carriage to Shelbyville, where comfortable quarters were provided. There was, on the whole, no demonstration; but everywhere, as he passed, those who had heard of his coming greeted him kindly, and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM looks cheerful, and seems to breathe easy on escaping from the Lincoln despotism. He very properly desires to avoid public demonstration, and only asks that he may find a quiet refuge in our midst until such time as the voice of his people, relieved from despotic government, shall call him again to their midst. He seems fully to realize the embarrassment of his position, and will, beyond doubt, be equal to its responsibilities. A dignified retirement and seclusion from all public matters will, to the minds of all proper thinking persons, as doubtless to his own, be the best course for him to pursue."

THE "EXILES."

The Richmond *Sentinel* has a very pathetic article upon the cruelty of sending within the Confederate lines "registered enemies," &c. It says:

"What are we to do with these homeless, plundered exiles? Receive them kindly, of course. The citizens of the Confederacy must fling wide their doors and divide their cheer with them. Every purse and every heart must be open to them. We must receive them warmly and generously, as the citizens of Mobile received the expelled citizens of New-Orleans.

But what should our Government do in response to this demoniacal outrage of our enemies? A hundred, who have kept themselves out of harm's way ever since the war began—who never saw an armed Yankee, and never smelt his powder—will cry out precipitately, 'Raise the black flag!' Perhaps it will come to that. Perhaps other issues already fixed upon us by our enemies, will bring us to that. We look for it almost any day.

In reference to this new policy of brutality, we think we should begin by appealing to the civilized world. The nations of the earth will hear us. They do not recognize us as a nation, but they do as a belligerent. It is as a belligerent that we now complain. LINCOLN is transcending the rights of a belligerent. He is employing methods permissible only among savages. We should not appeal to the Comanches or Sioux against him, though even they would, doubtless, be ashamed of him. But we may and should call upon England and France, to say whether *they* consider such atrocities allowable. We should demand of them whether their character as Christian nations brings any *duties* with it. And if, indeed, the general sentiment and physical power of Christendom is inadequate to the task of repressing barbarism within the geographical limits of civilization, let us at least demand of the nations of the earth that they hold us guiltless, and so record it on the pages of history, when we, too, shall raise the cry of 'No quarter to the foe,' as raise it we must and will.

We should also, by open proclamation, give warning to LINCOLN, and those who do his bidding in these barbarous measures, that we hold them as having absolved us from all the rules and obligations of war. For such retaliatory treatment as in our discretion we may determine to inflict, there will be needed and given neither further explanation nor warning; and we will, by all necessary measures, in our own discretion and at our own pleasure, take care that they shall not gain by barbarities, what they confess they cannot secure by courage and prowess.

We understand the miserable coward ideas on which the foe is acting. Indeed, he is shameless enough to confess them. His superior numbers, his superior equipments, his ships, his foreign soldiers, his negro allies, on which he has successively trusted, and been successively disappointed, are now replaced in his calculations by the attempt to starve our women and children! God shall smite such uncommon villains, or make us his instruments to do so. In vain they will practice such barbarities as the plunder and exile of these helpless ones. Such deeds cannot prosper or go unavenged."

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.—The Commanding General announces to his army another great victory on the banks of the Rappahannock.

Another vast army from the North, under a selected General, attacked the Army of Virginia, and, baffled and beaten, has again sought shelter under the protection of its guns beyond the river.

The battle of the Rappahannock is blazoned on banners bright with many triumphs and obscured by no defeat.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, let us emulate the deeds of the Army of Virginia!

We cannot surpass them! Let us make them proud to call us brothers! Let us make the Cumberland and the Ohio classic as the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com.
Official: W. W. MACKALL, Chief of Staff.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Adjt. TALIAFERRO, of the Fourteenth Georgia Volunteers, reports a loss of 8 killed and 9 wounded in that regiment at Chancellorsville. He closes his report with this paragraph:

"The Fourteenth, together with the other regiments composing THOMAS' Georgia brigade, on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, charged the notorious Sickles brigade in their formidable intrenchments near Chancellorsville, completely routing them, killing and wounding many and taking a number of prisoners, among the rest, Brig.-Gen. HAYES and two Colonels. The Fourteenth Georgia performed their brilliant charge without having a single bayonet fixed."

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

The Savannah *Republican* contains an interesting letter from HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, Senator from Georgia in the rebel Congress, in defence of a bill, which he introduced last Winter, providing an amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States. The amendment proposed to incorporate the doctrine of secession into the Constitution, so that there could be no mistake about it in the future. It provided that when any State being aggrieved by any act of Congress shall by convention declare the act to be unconstitutional, Congress shall call a convention of the States, and if the act is not approved by two-thirds of the States, it shall be void; but if it is affirmed and no adjustment can be made satisfactory to the complaining State, that State shall, if it choose, be allowed to secede in peace. Surely this seems very reasonable, if the secession doctrine is adopted. It was objected that the amendment was unnecessary. But Mr. JOHNSON says that the right of secession is not in so many words recognized in the Constitution, and he fears that in the future trouble may arise on this question. He fears that Congress may exceed its delegated powers. He thinks that a convention of States furnishes a much better arbiter between a discontented State and the Confederate Government than a Supreme Court. He says that "the Supreme Court of the United States had, at the time of secession, become so imbued with the party spirit of the day, that it was an unsafe umpire between the States and the United States."

Another consideration which, Mr. JOHNSON thinks, commends his amendment, is that it would put an end to all Congressional compromises. He says that the various compromises were a canker upon the United States Government down to the day of disruption, and that they were submitted to by the South, because resistance promised war and bloodshed. In the closing paragraph of his letter he says:

"Independence gained, I want good government, stable government, enduring government. Without it independence is worth but little, whatever it may cost of blood and treasure."

COL. GRIERSON ON THE WAR PATH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

Intelligence has been received at Meridian, Miss., that GRIERSON is again on the tramp, and striking across the country at a point below Enterprise, with the intention of again "canvassing the State."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A substitute agent was recently ridden on a rail in the vicinity of Mobile, by members of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment, whom he had annoyed.

—Some women, a few days since, administered twenty lashes to a tory, in Lee County, Va., near the Tennessee line.

—The Round Mountain Iron Works, lately destroyed by our forces, are being rapidly rebuilt.

—An establishment for the manufacture of pistol caps is about starting in Macon, Ga.

—Pineapples are selling for $10 apiece at Mobile, Ala.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Band of Guerrillas at Liberty Broken Up.

The Reported Movement of Rebels to Reinforce Johnston.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, June 7.

Col. WILDER, of the mounted infantry, has returned from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas, taking all their horses and sixty-two prisoners.

Deserters represent that the Mississippi troops in BRAGG'S army are in a state of mutiny. The Forty-first, Col. TUCKER, have been under heavy guard for several days.

Portions of BRECKINRIDGE'S and McCOWAN'S divisions, which were reported to have gone to Mississippi, are still in our front.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Triune, which is as yet unexplained.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Report of the Fight at Gum Swamp.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The following official report has been received at headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEWBERN, N. C., June 2, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C:

GENERAL: Referring to my brief report of May 22, I have the honor to report, that learning from Col. J. RICHTER JONES, commanding outposts, that he deemed it possible to capture the enemy's outpost regiments at Gum Swamp, eight miles from Kinston, I ordered Col. LEE'S brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth Massachusetts regiments, three pieces of Boggs' battery and a battalion of cavalry, to report to him.

Col. JONES ordered the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forth-sixth, with the artillery and cavalry, under the command of Col. PIERSON, Fifth Massachusetts, to advance up the railroad and Dover road, to attack the enemy's work in front, while the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under the immediate command of Col. JONES, took a path through the swamp, to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Col. PIERSON, met the enemy's pickets at daylight of the 22d, and, driving them in, commenced an attack on the front. Col. JONES, with his command—owing to the character of the road they had taken, and the men having to go by single file—did not arrive at the desired place until 9 A. M. On arriving in the rear of the enemy's position, Col. JONES deployed such batteries of his command as could be used to advantage, opened fire and advanced. The enemy fired a few desultory volleys, then broke and fled in great confusion, taking to the swamps, and escaping by paths known only to themselves.

On hearing the firing of Col. JONES' command, Col. PIERSON advanced his command and entered the work in front; after securing the prisoners (one hundred and sixty five) and spoils, demolishing the enemy's works, and resting his men, Col. JONES made a demonstration and show of advance on Kinston. At dusk the same evening his pickets were driven in, and he found himself attacked by the enemy in force and with artillery. He, in obedience to orders, at once returned, followed by the enemy, and reached our outpost line without loss.

Col. LEE'S brigade were put on cars in waiting, and returned to their camps.

The enemy mortified at the success of Col. JONES, and being strongly reinforced from Goldsboro, reattacked our outpost line on the afternoon of the 23d. I sent out a supporting force to Col. JONES, and the enemy were repulsed at every point, but with a great loss to us and the service, in the death of Col. JONES, who was shot through the heart, as he was leading on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up.

By the death of Col. JONES, a most brave, zealous and able officer has been lost to the service in this Department.

I have the honor to inclose a list of casualties and a list of prisoners and articles captured.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. FOSTER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

List of prisoners, &c., captured on the late expedition to Gum Swamp, Col. J. RICHARD JONES, Commanding: 165 prisoners, 28 horses, 3 ambulances and 2 baggage-wagons, (teams,) 1 12-pounder howitzer, with limber; 80 muskets and equipments, 11,000 rounds of ammunition.

Casualties: Two killed, five wounded and one missing.

Return of the New-York Engineer Regiment.

The Engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, consists of the following corps:

The battalion of United States Regular Engineers, now commanded by Capt. TURNBULL, lately by Capt. REESE, of that corps; the Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Col. COLGATE, late under Col. MURPHY, principally from the City of New-York; and the Fiftieth regiment New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Lieut.-Col. W. H. PETTIS, late under Col. STEWART, principally from the western and central part of this State.

The Fifteenth regiment, a portion of which is now returning at the expiration of their two-years' term of service, leaves about 460 men still in the service for another year.

This regiment has rendered most valuable service in the recent crossing and recrossing of the Rappahannock, and contributed most essentially, both to the rapid advance of the army and to its safe retreat. We copy the complimentary order of Gen. BENHAM to the Engineer Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their services, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallant conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

This brigade, at times temporarily assisted by other fine regiments of this army, has, during this eight days' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length, and five of these have been relaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the the river for 25 to 30 miles. In one case two bridges were also covered, taken up after darkness had set in, were transported some 16 miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at the points ordered within some 10 to 11 hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country.

And through all these labors and exposures—whether in the laying of the first bridges, when the oarsmen of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary) more than all others, or in the laying of the bridges, as in the lower position at Banks' Ford, under a severe fire of shot and shell, or in the heroic night-struggle for the preservation and repairing of their bridges during the flood of the river at the Upper Ford, on which so much depended—in all cases, from every field officer in command of a bridge, through every junior officer, to the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General) the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown; and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

Along this line of river *it has been wanted everywhere—and it has been everywhere when wanted*; and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Engineers: "*Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt*—for it has been *everywhere where right and glory lead*. By order of Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.

S. M. WELD, Jr., Lieut. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Honors to Gen. Ward.

HE IS ENTERTAINED AT A BANQUET BY HIS FRIENDS.

On Saturday evening a number of military and civic personal friends of Brig.-Gen. WARD testified their high appreciation of his merits by a banquet at DELMONICO'S, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Among the guests present were Gen. Sickles, Gen. S. B. Hayes, Col. L. B. Hayman, Col. Roome, Capt. J. M. Cooney, Lieut. C. L. Ford, Lieut. T. J. Lee, Lieut. Raphael, Elliot C. Cowdin, Rufus F. Andrews, Richard Busteed and Ethan Allen. The entertainment was magnificent in the extreme, and was well worthy the brave officer in honor of whom it was prepared. The Chairman on the occasion was Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, who, at the proper time, opened the intellectual part of the proceedings with a brief but eloquent speech, in which he referred to the manly and soldierly attributes of Gen. WARD.

Gen. WARD, upon rising to respond, was greeted with vociferous cheers. He acknowledged the compliment paid him in a few fitly-chosen words, which were well received by the company.

Surveyor ANDREWS then made an exceedingly energetic and appropriate speech, and was followed by Gen. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED and others. Numerous toasts were drank and responded to, and it was not till a late hour that the company dispersed.

The following letter was received from Gen. MEAGHER:

No. 127 FIFTH-AVENUE, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret sincerely that an engagement from which I cannot be relieved, and which was made early this week, compels me to leave the City this afternoon, and consequently deprives me of the very great gratification I showed—thanks to your friendly and flattering invitation—otherwise enjoy in company with the friends of Brig.-Gen. WARD, whose presence here amongst us is most cordially welcome. Believe me, this is no formal apology. It is the expression of a thorough and sincere respect, for my relations with Gen. WARD in military life have been to me of the pleasantest character, and I have in many scenes of hardships and danger learned to regard him as a soldier of the first order, whose courage and intelligence in the field is but the more conspicuous expression and all-development of his valuable qualities as a man in private life. True and staunch to the honor of the United States in the war of Mexico, he is true, in this war, where the authority as well as the honor of the Republic is at stake, nobly stationed himself, striving boldly by his sword, and not by any mean political trick or influence, to win that bright star, of which I heartily hope we may all see on his broad shoulders the twin companion before many weeks pass by. Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To A. M. PALMER, Esq.

Gen. Ward Gone to Washington.

Last evening Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD received a telegram from Washington, informing him that his presence was immediately required in that city. He left in the 7 P. M. train, and will, consequently, be unable to attend the military reception to-day.

The Military Reception To-Day.

The reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments, to-day, will be on a magnificent scale. Extensive preparations have been made by the City authorities, not only for a parade during the day, but for a sumptuous dinner at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening. The programme of arrangements is published in another column.

EARS TO THE DEAF.—Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her own physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in allopathy, or homeopathy, or hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is, not in the system, but in the Doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that that blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. VON EISENBERG is among our best known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. VON EISENBERG was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, and then in another, and with manipulations as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. VON EISENBERG'S advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath *not* ears, hear.—*New-York Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

GOOD BOOKS.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

[Advertisement.]

The four Liliputians and P. T. BARNUM, (five in a group,) the only Carte de visite showing their exact relative size, with accurate likenesses and correct outlines in the dress. Sold everywhere, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents; or $1 per dozen, post free. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every photographic album should contain this, the most interesting Carte de visite yet published.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 7—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Ed. Reinbold, Cour. Seller, Helene Williams, Samuel Hultman, Mme. Erdmann, Otto Meier and wife, Marie Hoffman and 2 children, Capt. Pickering—65 in second cabin, and 408 in the steerage.

JUNE 7—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—E. Papendick, Mrs. C. Ulrichs, Clementine Bahlmann and brother, Mrs. Majorin Wittig, Isaac Frank, Barbar Bohm, and 57 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon rises..morn
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 04 | Gov. Island 1 53 | Hell Gate.. 3 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 7.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen May 24, and Southampton 27th, at 5 P. M., with 61 cabin and 192 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds and fog nearly the entire passage. Hamburg steamship Hammonia sid. from Southampton 36 hours previous.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham ..) Schwensen, Hamburg via Southampton May 26, with mdse. and 484 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W. winds and stormy weather all the passage.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickels, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Astronom, (Brem..) Klopper, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 380 passengers to Unkart & Co. Two infants died on the passage.

Brig Onda, (Br., of St. Audrews, N. B.,) Morgan, Para May 11, with rubber, hides, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Fannie Butler, Bartlett, for New-York, and was in co. until 18th.

Brig Conquest, (Br.,) Minness, Providence, in ballast to H. Smith.

Brig T. Field, Cooney, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to W. S. Brown. 2d inst., 60 miles east of Chincoteague, picked up a boat containing the first officer, Mr. John Duncan, and 3 seamen belonging to the bark British Merchant, (of Dundee,) from Boston for Valparaiso, and brought them to this port. (See Miscellaneous.)

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to H. S. Rackett.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Portland 11 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland 11 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Scudder, Boston 3 ds., with molasses to Bowerman Bros.

Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Addison, with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Tilt, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with lumber to Sturges & Co.

Schr. T. K. Hart, Tansil, Bangor, 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Grecian, Hubbard, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Geo. W. Snow, Haskell, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Shute, Belfast 10 ds., with hacmetac knees to Peck & Church.

Schr. Antelope, Morton, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W S. Brown.

Schr. Banner, Tucker, Augusta, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Daniel Webster, Driver, from London May 6.

Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, from Hamburg May 6.

Sailed.

6th.—Steamers Baltimore, and Georges Creek.

Ships Minnehaha, Charlotte, James Kepler, Wizard King, Marmion, Princeton, Enoch Barnard, Hemisphere.

Barks Lady Pirie, Aberdeen, Mayflower, Oresund, Helmsdall, Albert.

Brigs New-York, Excelsior, Eagle.

Schrs. Valorous, Eliza & Catharine, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The bark British Merchant, (of Dundee,) Scott, sailed from Boston May 1, with a general cargo, for Valparaiso. On the 27th, in lat. 37, lon. 68, was struck by a terrific squall from S. W., which carried away all three masts, and strained the vessel, causing her to leak so badly that it was impossible to keep her free with the pumps. Same day was obliged to abandon her. She then had 7 feet of water in the hold, and was settling very fast. The Captain and 5 men took one boat, and the mate and 3 men another, intending to keep in company, but during the night got parted. The mate's boat was picked up on the 3d inst., 60 miles east of Chincoteague, by the schr. Minnie Cobb, Capt. Averill, and brought to this port. The Captain had a good boat and his nautical instruments, and he intended to steer for Bermuda. The British Merchant was a good vessel of 300 tons burden, rated A 1, 6 years old, and was owned by Wm. Collyer, at Dundee, where she was insured. It is not known whether the cargo was insured.

Spoken, &c.

Kitty Floyd—ship, bound east, lat. 49 52, lon. 24.

Monarch of the Sea—ship, hence for Liverpool, 6th inst., off Fire Island.

Oswingo—ship, Card, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, 29 ds. out, 6th inst., lat. 40